

THE
London Vocabulary,

ENGLISH and LATIN:

Put into a NEW METHOD, proper to
acquaint the Learner with Things
as well as pure *Latin Words*.

Adorned with Twenty-six PICTURES.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

The EIGHTEENTH EDITION *corrected*.

By JAMES GREENWOOD,
Author of the *English Grammar*, and late
Sur-Master of St. PAUL'S SCHOOL.



L O N D O N :

Printed for J. F. and C. Rivington, T. Caſſon,
S. Crowder, T. Longman, B. Law, and
S. Bladon, 1782.

1863. Aug.
Gift of George Loomis of Cambridge

BOOKS Printed for T. LONGMAN, in
~~5246~~ Pater-Noster-Row, LONDON.

Lately published for the Use of SCHOOLS.

101 **S**electæ e Veteri Testamento Historiæ, ad usum
 eorum qui Latinæ Linguae rud. mentis imbu-
 untur. Price 1 s. 6 d.

2. Selectæ e Profanis Scriptoribus Historiæ, quibus
 admista sunt varia honestè vivendi præcepta ex iis-
 dem Scriptoribus deprompta. Price 2 s. 6 d.

MATTAIRE'S CLASSICS. s. d.

Bonifonii Carmina, Price stitch'd,	—	1 0
Catullus, Tibullus, & Propertius, Price bound	3 6	
Cæsar	—	3 0
Conciones & Orationes	—	2 6
Cornelius Nepos	—	1 0
Florus	—	1 0
Greek Testament	—	2 6
Homer's Iliad, Greek and Latin, 2 vols.	6 0	
— Greek only	3 6	
Horace	—	3 6
Justin	—	2 6
Jovenal	—	2 6
Livy, with Freinshemius's Supplement, 7 vols.	17 6	
Locan	—	3 0
Lucretius	—	3 0
Martial	—	2 6
Musæ Anglicanæ, 2 vols.	—	6 0
Ovid. Metam.	—	3 6
— Fasti	—	3 6
— Epistles	—	3 6
Paterculus	—	1 6
Phædrus	—	1 0
Pliny's Epistles	—	3 0
Quintus Curtius	—	2 6
Sallust	—	1 0
Sophocles, Greek and Latin, 2 vols.	—	6 0
Terence	—	3 0
Virgil	—	3 6



THE P R E F A C E.

THE burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frequently swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Authors Intentions; but this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes; for why should a Person that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a Crowd of Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently will never be met with in any Classic or good Latin Author? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratudo, Glossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes, as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering *Arbustum* for a Shrub; *Carmen* for one single Verse; *Humilitas* for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; *Humilis* for one that is endued with it; *Camera* for a Chamber; *Caminus* for a Chimney; *Æs* for Brass; *Pædagogus* for a School Master; *Albumen* for the White of the Eye; *Laurus* for a Laurel. And an endless Number of the like which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take Notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English; the throwing in of so many compounded Words upon the back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one Sort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure primitive Words, and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy School Authors; which, when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; where the Sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a Heap of barren Words, as they are daily strung together in the Ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament,

Erasmus,

The P R E F A C E.

v

Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given; almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear; and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Pæ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify, To, Together; Down, or from; In, or Upon; Before, or First, Forth, Back, or Up, Under, Upon, or Over; he

he will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Praepondere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus, Avarus signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia, mean; as he that knows what Liber, Calter, are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book; Cultellus, a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot; the Significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the Former Language and not of the latter. Besides many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue were unknown to the Romans; and therefore you cannot expect Latin Words for them since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may at the same Time and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the young Readers,

Re
of u
Pic
difi
to t
Wor
ters
to th

T
to t
Cut
that
for l
thus

Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that came from the Latin in the Roman characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

N O T E,

THE young Reader is to take Notice, that the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the *Picturis* as those in the *Cut* do to the same Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* stands for *Masculine*, *f* for *Feminine*, and *n* for *Neuter*. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [*˘*] and a long Syllable thus [*—*].

I. O <i>F Things</i>	Page 1
II. <i>Of the Elements</i>	4
III. <i>Of Minerals and Metals</i>	8
IV. <i>Of Plants</i>	11
V. <i>Of Trees and Shrubs</i>	15
VI. <i>Of Insects</i>	20
VII. <i>Of Birds</i>	24
VIII. <i>Of Fishes</i>	27
IX. <i>Of Beasts</i>	29
X. <i>Of Man, respecting his Age, or Kindred</i>	35
XI. <i>Of the Parts of Man's Body</i>	39
XII. <i>Of the Bones</i>	46
XIII. <i>Of Diseases</i>	48
XIV. <i>Of the Mind and its Affections</i>	50
XV. <i>Of Meats and Drinks</i>	52
XVI. <i>Of Apparel</i>	55
XVII. <i>Of Buildings</i>	58
XVIII. <i>Of Household Stuff</i>	63
XIX. <i>Of the Country, and Country Affairs</i>	67
XX. <i>Of Societies</i>	71
XXI. <i>The School</i>	73
XXII. <i>Of Church, or Ecclesiastical Affairs</i>	76
XXIII. <i>Of Judicial Matters</i>	78
XXIV. <i>Of Warfare, or Military Affairs</i>	81
XXV. <i>Of Sea, or Naval Affairs</i>	85
XXVI. <i>Of Time</i>	87
XXVII. <i>Of Adjectives, or the Manner of Things</i>	89
XXVIII. <i>Of Verbs</i>	100
XXIX. <i>Of Pronouns</i>	116
XXX. <i>Of Adverbs</i>	117
XXXI. <i>Of the Prepositions</i>	121
XXXII. <i>Of Conjunctions</i>	123
XXXIII. <i>Of Interjections</i>	ibid.



THE
L O N D O N
V O C A B U L A R Y.
Of THINGS.



A THING
bath
A Name
A Sign
A Mark or Note
A Mode or Manner

R ES, ei, f.
Nōmen, nom'nis, n.
Signum, i, n.
Nō'a, æ, f.
Mōdus, i, m.

B

A Kind

<i>A Kind</i>	Gēnus, ěris, n.
<i>A Part</i>	Pars, tis, f.
<i>Or Member</i>	Membrum, i, n.

A PART is

<i>An Half</i>	Dīmīdium, i, n.
<i>A Fragment or broken Part</i>	Frustum, i, n.
<i>A Crumb or little Piece</i>	Mīca, æ, f.

THINGS have also their

<i>Cause</i>	Causa, æ, f.
<i>Nature</i>	Natūra, æ, f.
<i>Fortune</i>	Fortūna, æ, f.
<i>Beginning</i>	Princīpium, i, n.
<i>End</i>	Fīnis, is, d.
<i>Order</i>	Ordo, inis, m.
<i>Time</i>	Tempus, ōris, n.
<i>Number</i>	Nūmerus, i, m.
<i>Place</i>	Locus, i, m.
<i>Space</i>	Spātium, i, n.

A THING is

<i>The World</i> 1	Mundus, i, m.
<i>A Body</i>	Corpus, ōris, n.
<i>The Sky</i> 2	Æthēr, ěris, m.
<i>A Spirit</i>	Spīritus, us, m.

G O D created the World out of

<i>Nothing</i>	Nihīlum, i, n.
----------------	----------------

In a BODY there is

<i>Matter</i>	Matēria, æ, f.
<i>Form</i>	Forma, æ, f.
<i>Figure</i>	Figūra, æ, f.

VOCABULARY.

3

In the SKY are

The Sun	3	Sōl, is, m.
The Moon	4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light		Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun Beam	6	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow		Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

A SPIRIT is

God		Dēus, i, m.
An Angel		Angēlus, i, m.
A Mind		Mens, tis, f.
A Soul		Or, Animus, i, m.
A Devil		Anima, æ, f.
		Diabōlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

Heaven	8	² Cœlum, i, n.
The Element		Elēmētum, i, n.
Hell		³

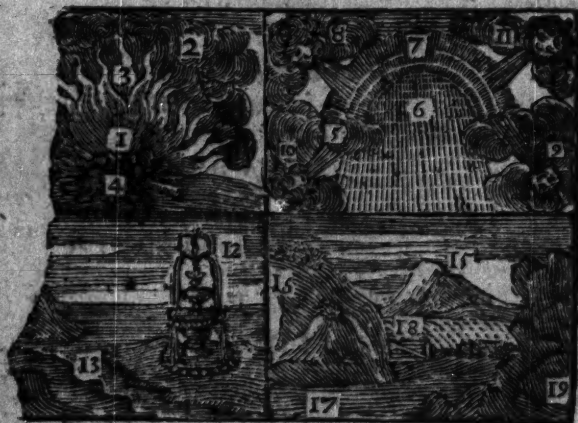
¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.

² In the Plural *Cœli, Calorum, m.*

³ *Locī Inferni.*

The LONDON

II. Of the ELEMENTS.



In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginning of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

Ignis, is, m.
Aër, çris, m.
Aqua, æ, f.
Tellus, ãris, f.

From the FIRE (1) cometh

A Spark
Smoke 2
A Flame 3
Soot

Scintilla, æ, f.
Fūmus, i, m.
Flamma, æ, f.
Fūligo, ïnis, f.

In the FIRE are

A Firebrand 4
A live or hot Coal
Embers or hot Ashes
6

Torris, is, m.
Prūna, æ, f.
Fāvilla, æ, f.

After

VOCABULARY.

5

After the FIRE there remains

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbo, ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Titio, ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes</i>	Cinis, ēris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or Ciner.

In the AIR (6) are

<i>A Cloud</i>	Nubes, is, f.
<i>A Fog or Mist</i>	Nebula, æ, f.
<i>A Steam</i>	Vapor, ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i>	Iris, idis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus, i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura, æ, f.

The Four Chief of WINDS are:

<i>The East Wind</i>	8	Eurus, i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i>	9	Zephyrus, i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i>	10	Aquilo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i>	11	Auster, tri, m.

From a CLOUD cometh

<i>Rain</i>	Pluvia, æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix, nivis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando, inis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros, rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gēlu, n. Undeclined.
<i>Hoar or white Frost</i>	Prūina, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnitrū, n. Undeclined.
<i>A Thunder-bolt</i>	Fulmen, inis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur, ūris, n.

RAIN, if it falls close or thick, is

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber, ris, m.
-----------------	----------------

RAIN, if it be fierce, is

<i>A great Shower or Storm</i>	Nimbus, i, m.
--------------------------------	---------------

¹ This is properly an Adjective, Aqua being understood.

WATER is

<i>A Spring or Fountain</i> 12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i> 13	Rivus, i, m.
<i>A Wave</i>	Or, Amnis, is, m.
<i>The Sea</i>	Unda, æ, f.
	Mare, is, n.

The Main Sea that encompasses the World is

<i>The Ocean</i>	Ocēānus, i, m.
------------------	----------------

A River bath

<i>A Bank</i>	Rīpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, inis, d. rather m.
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvēus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vortex, icis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurges, itis, m.
<i>A Shallow or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

From WATER cometh

<i>A Drop</i>	Guttā, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Glācies, ei, f.

WATER, when it wants Vent, spreads itself into

<i>A Pool or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lācus, ūs, m.
<i>A Marsh or Fen</i>	Pālus, ūdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lācūna, æ, f.

The SEA bath

<i>A Shore</i>	Littus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven or Port</i>	Portus, ūs, m.
<i>A Gulf of the Sea or Bay</i>	Sinus, ūs, m.
<i>An Arm or Strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water is

<i>An Isle, or Island</i> 14	Insūla, æ, f.
------------------------------	---------------

The

VOCABULARY.

7

The EARTH is

Land		Tērra, æ, f.
Ground		Hūmus, i, f.
Firm Ground		Sōlum, i, n.
		Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the EARTH is

An Hill 15	[16	Collis, is, m.
A Mountain or great Hill		Mons, tis, m.
A Plain Field 18		Campus, i, m.
A Vale or Valley 17		Vallis, is, f.
A Rock 19		Rūpes, is, f.

EARTH mixed with Water is

Mud		Līmus, i, m.
Mire or Dirt		Cœnum, i, n.
		Or, Lūtum, i, n.

EARTH without Water is

Dust		Pulvis, ěris, m.
		Or, Pulver, ěris, m.

EARTH cut up with its own Herb is

A Turf		Cēspes, ětis, m.
A Clod of Earth		Glēba, æ, f.

The Kinds of EARTH are

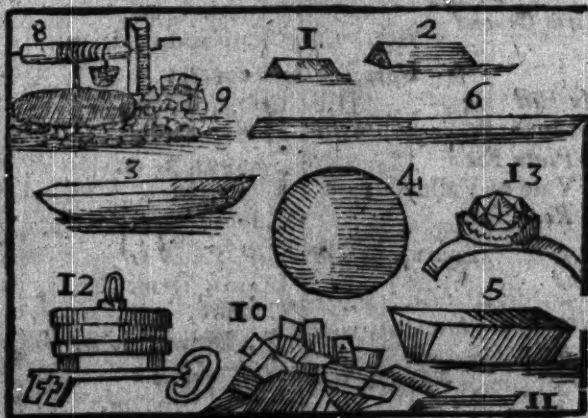
Clay		Argilla, æ, f.
Marl, or white Earth		Marga, æ, f.
Ruddle, or Red Oker		Rūbrica, æ, f.
Chalk		Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the EARTH is taken

A Mineral		Minēra, æ, f.
A Plant		Planta, æ, f.

¹ This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III. Of MINERALS and METALS.



The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

A MINERAL is

J *Uice*
A Metal
A Stone

S *Uccus, i, m.*
Metallum, i, n.
Lāpis, idis, m.

MINERAL Juices are

Salt
Allum
Sulphur
Amber

S *āl, is, m.*
Alūmen. inis, n.
Sulfur, ūris, n.
Succinum, i, n.

A METAL

VOCABULARY.

9

A METAL is all that which is digged and fetched out of the EARTH; as

Gold 1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver 2	Argentum, i, n.
Lead 3	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper 4	Æs, æris, n.
Tin 5	Stannum, i, n.
Iron 6	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of LEAD is made

Red Lead	Sandyx, icis, m.
Called by the Moderns	Or, Minium, i, n. *
White Lead	Cërussa, æ, f.

Artificial Metals [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper and the Calaminary Stone, called Brass. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

Steel	Chälybs, ybis, m.
-------	-------------------

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or Verdigrease

Ærugo, inis, f.

METALS are digged out of

A Mine 8	Fodina, æ, f.
----------	---------------

A Stone is an hard, dry (fossile) Body, and is

Sand	Arëna, æ, f.
Gravel	Glärëa, æ, f.
A big Stone 10	Sâxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone	Sîlex, icis, d.
A Pumice Stone	Pûmex, icis, m.

* This Word is also used by *Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan, &c.* for the Mine itself.

' B 5

<i>A Whetstone</i>	11	Cos, ōtis, m.
<i>A Marble</i>		Marmor, ris, n.
<i>A Loadstone</i>	12	Magnes, ētis, m.
<i>A Jewel</i>	13	Gemma, æ, f.

A JEWEL or precious Stone is

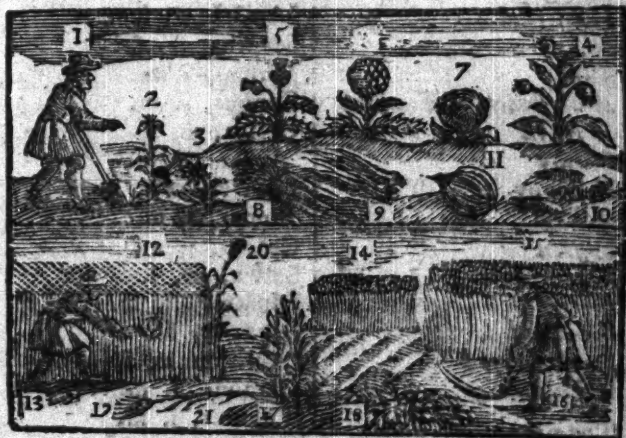
<i>A Diamond</i>		*Adāmas, antis, m.
<i>A Sapphire</i>		Sāpphirus, i, f.
<i>A Chrysolite</i>		Chrysōlithus, i, m.
<i>An Emerald</i>	[four]	*Smārāgdus, i, m.
<i>A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-</i>		Pyrōpus, i, m.
<i>A Jasper</i>		Jaspis, īdis, f.
<i>An Agate</i>		Achātes, æ, or is, m.

Like to Jewels are

<i>Glass</i>		Vitrum, i, n.
<i>A Crystal</i>		Cryſtallus, i, f.
		Or Cryſtallum, i, n.
<i>A Pearl</i>		Margārīta, æ, f.

* It ought to be written with a Z, and not with an S.

IV. Of PLANTS.



A PLANT is

A N HERB
A SHRUB
A TREE

H Erba, æ, f.
Frutex, icis, m.
Arbor, òris, f.

An HERB is

Grafs	{ Grain	Grāmen, inis, n.
Flax		Līnum, i, n.
All Manner of Corn or		Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common HERBS are

A Bur	{	Lappa, æ, f.
Fern or Brakes		Filix, icis, f.
Hemlock		Cicuta, æ, f.

B 6

Hyssop

Hyssop	Hyssōpus, i, f.
A Lily 2	Līlīum, i, n.
Mallow	Malva, æ, f.
Marygold	Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram	Amārācus, i, m.
Mint	Mentha, æ, f.
Moss	Muscus, i, m.
A Mushroom or Toadstool	Fungus, i, m.
A Nettle	Urtīca, æ, f.
Parsley	Apīum, i, n.
A Poppy 4	Pāpāver, ēris, n.
A Rush	Juncus, i, m.
Saffron	Crōcus, i, m.
Sage	Salvia, iæ, f.
Sorrel	Lāpāthus, i, m.
Sea-weed	Alga, æ, f.
Sour-wood	Abrotōnum, i, n.
A Thistle 5	Carduus, i, m.
Thyme	Thymus, i, m.
Vervain	Or, Thymum, i, n.
Violet	Verbēna, æ, f.
Wormwood	Viōla, æ, f.
	Abſinthīum, i, n.
Eatable HERBS.	
An Artichoke 6	Olus, ēris, n.
Asparagus, Sperage, or Sparrow Grass	Cīnāra, æ, f.
Lettuce	Aspārāgus, i, m.
Coleworts	Laētūca, æ, f.
	Brassica, æ, f.
Which becoming headed are called	
Cabbage 7	
Eatable Roots are	
Beet	Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick	Allīum, i, n.

* This is called Brassica Căpătăta.

A Leek	Porrum, i, n.
An Onion	Cēpe, is, n. &
Radish 3	Cēpa, æ, f.
A Turnip	Rāphānus, i, m.
	Rāpum, i, n.

Oleraceous FRUITS are

A Cucumber	Cūcūmis, is, & ēris, m.
------------	-------------------------

The biggest sort of which Fruit is

A Pumpkin, or Pumpkin	Pēpo, ōnis, m.
-----------------------	----------------

A delicious sort of which Fruit is

A Melon	Mēlo, ōnis, m.
---------	----------------

As the biggest sort is

A Gourd	Cūcūrbīta, æ, f.
---------	------------------

(12) C O R N is

Barley 14	Hordēum, i, n.
Millet or Grout	Milium, i, n.
An Oat 15	Avēna, æ, f.
Rice	Oryza, æ, f.
Wheat 13	Ador, ōris, n.

Whence cometh

Meal or Flour	Fārīna, æ, f.
Bran	Furfur, ūris, m.
PULSE	Lēgūmen, inis, n.
is	
A Bean 17	Fāba, æ, f.
Darnel	Lōlīum, i, n.
Lentils	Lens, tis, f.
A Pea	Pisum, i, n.
Vetches or Tares 18	Vicia, æ, f.

The LONDON

In CORN is

The Beard 19*An Ear* 20*A Grain, or single Corn**An Husk**The Stalk**Standing Corn is* 12*A mixture of sundry Grains**Or Mescelline is*

Arista, æ, f.

Spica, æ, f.

Grānum, i, n.

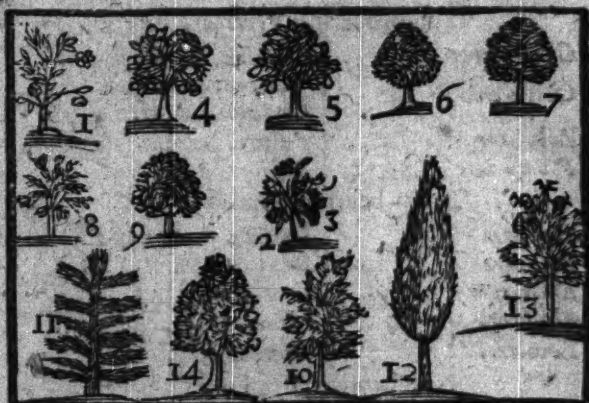
Glūma, æ, f.

Culmus, i, m.

Sēges, ētis, f.

Farrāgo, īnis, f.

V. Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just
Bigness of a Tree; such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper

Ivy

The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose-bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine 2

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple-tree 5

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

Rubus, i, m, or f.
Jūnīperus, i, f.

Hedera, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Cālāmus, i, m.

Or Arundo, īnis, f.

Rōsa, æ, f.

Myrica, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Racēmus, i, m.

Pampīnus, i, m.

Mālus, i, f.

Ficus, ūs, f.

Mespīlus, i, f.

The

<i>The Pear-tree</i> 6	Pyrus, i, f.
<i>The Service or Sorb-tree</i>	Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb-bearing Trees are

<i>The Cherry-tree</i>	Cērāsus, i, f.
<i>The Olive-tree</i>	¹ Olīva, æ, f.
	Or Olēa, æ, f.
<i>The Palm-tree</i>	Palma, æ, f.
<i>The Plumb tree</i>	Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-bearing Trees are

<i>The Bay tree</i>	Laurus, i, or us, f.
<i>The Box-tree</i>	Buxus, i, f.
<i>The Elder-tree</i>	Sambūcus, i, f.
<i>The Mulberry-tree</i> 9	Mōrus, i, f.
<i>The Yew-tree</i>	Taxus, i, f.

Nut-bearing Trees are

<i>The Almond-tree</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>The Beech-tree</i>	Fāgus, i, f.
<i>The Filberd-tree</i>	Cōrylus, i, f.
<i>The Walnut-tree</i> 14	¹ Juglans, dis, f.

Forest-Trees are

<i>The Alder-tree</i>	Alnus, i, f.
<i>The Ash-tree</i> 10	Fraxīnus, i, f.
<i>The wild Ash</i>	Ornus, i, f.
<i>The Birch-tree</i>	Bētūla, æ, f.
<i>The Cedar-tree</i> 11	Cedrus, i, f.
<i>The Cork-tree</i>	Suber, ēris, n.
<i>The Cyprus-tree</i>	Cūpressus, i, or us, f.
<i>The Elm</i> 13	Ulmus, i, f.
<i>The Fir-tree</i>	¹ Abies, ētis, f.
<i>The Lime or Linden tree</i>	Tilia, æ, f.
<i>The Maple</i>	¹ Acer, ēris, n.
<i>The Oak</i>	Quercus, ūs, f.

¹ Arbor is understood.

<i>An Oak of the hardest kind</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i>	Illex, icis, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pinus, ūs, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plātānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar-tree</i>	Pōpūlus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sālix, icis, f.

Trees bear

Fruit	Fructus, ūs, m.
is	
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ūcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard; such is

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cērasum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dactylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Ficus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pyrum, i, n.
<i>A Plumb</i>	Prūnum, i, n.
<i>The forb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell; such is

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chesnut</i>	² Castanēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filberd</i>	² Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	² Juglans, dis, f.

² These are Adjectives, the Word Nux being understood.

A Berry is a small round Fruit growing on Trees,
Shrubs, such is

A Grape | Uva, æ, f.

in which is

A Grape-stone | Acinus, i, m.

A Mulberry | Mōrum, i, n.

A Strawberry | Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING Trees bring forth

SPICE | Arōma, tis, n.

is

Cinnamon | Cāsia, æ, f.

or Cinnamum, i, n.

Ginger | Zingiber, ěris, n.

Mace | Macis, ědis, f. in Plautus.

Pepper | Piper, ěris, n.

The OAK bears

An Oak-Corn, or Acorn | Glans, glandis, f.

From Trees also come

Frankincense | Thus, thūris, n.

Pitch | Pix, pīcis, f.

Rosin | Rēsina, æ, f.

PARTS of a PLANT are

The Root | Rādex, ěcis, f.

The Stump | Stirps, is, f.

The Stalk | Caulis, is, m.

The Bark | Cortex, ěcis, d.

A Bough or Branch | Rāmus, i, m.

A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon | Surcūlus, i, m.

A Sucker or Shoot, that
grows out of the Roots

Stōlo, ōnis, m.

or Sides of the Stock

A fresh or green Leaf | Frōns, frondis, f.

A dead or withered Leaf | Folium, i, n.

A Blossom, or Flower | Flos, flōris, m.

TREES

TREES have

Wood

| Lignum, i, n.

*Which bath**A Knot*

| Nōdus, i, m.

*Of Wood is made**A Faggot*

| Fascis, is, m.

*A Nut bath**A Shell*

| Pūtamen, īnis, n.

A Kernel

| Nuclēus, i, m.

*Trees growing together make**A Wood*

| Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest

| Saltus, ūs, m.

A Grove

| Nēmus, ōris, n.

*A Grove consecrated to
some God is*

| Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with Trees
is*

| Arbustum, i, n.

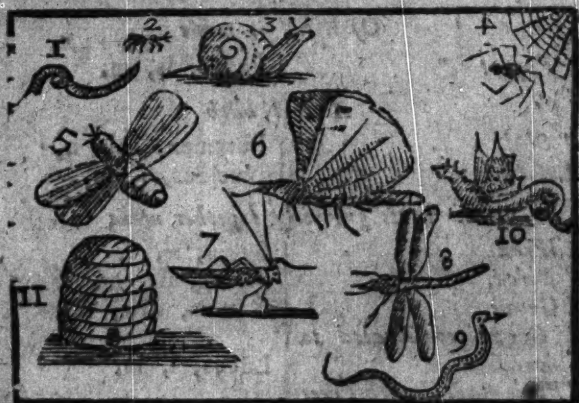
*A Place planted with Wil-
lows is*

| Sālīctum, i, n.

*A Place planted with
Oaks is*

| Qūercētum, i, n.

VI. of INSECTS.



A N Animal or
Living Creature
bath

Life
Sense
Sex

A Nimal, ālis, n.

Vita, æ, f.
Sensus, ūs, m.
Sexus, ūs, m.

There are five outward Senses.

The Sight
The Hearing
The Smell
The Taste
The Touch or Feeling

Vīsus, ūs, m.
Auditus, ūs, m.
Odōrātus, ūs, m.
Gustus, ūs, m.
Tactus, ūs, m.

By the Senses are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent or Smell	*Odor, ōris, m.
Taste or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned. there are three inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

The Common Sense	§
The Fancy	•
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The Senses at Rest are called

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmina, æ, f.

An Animal is

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	+ Serpens, tis, d.
A Bird	Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Beast	Avis, is, d.
A Fish	Bestia, æ, f.
A Man	Piscis, is, m.
	Hōmo, īnis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

• Phantāsia, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTA

INSECTS are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.

CREEPING INSECTS are

A Worm 1	[2	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire		Formica, æ, f.
A Caterpillar		*Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea		Pūlex, icis, m.
A Glow Worm		Cicindēla, æ, f.
An Horse Leech		Hīrudo, inis, f.
A Louse		Pēdicūlus, i, m.
A Moth		Tīnēa, æ, f.
Nits		Lendes, ium, f.
A Silkworm		Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail 3		Līmax, æcis, d.
A Spider 4		*Arānēa, æ, f.
A Water Spider		Tipūla, æ, f.
A Tick		Rīcīnus, i, m.
A Wall-Louse, Bug, or Chinch		Cimex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS are

A Bee 5		*Apis, is, f.
A Beetle	[fly	Scārābæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-		*Asīlus, i, m.
A Butterfly 6		Pāpilio, ōnis, m.
A Cical, or Baulm Cricket		‡ Cicāda, æ, f.
A Cricket		Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly		Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat		Cūlex, icis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust		Lōcusta, æ, f.

‡ This INSECT is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.

VOCABULARY.

23

<i>A Spanish Fly</i>		Canthāris, idis, f.
<i>A Wasp</i>	[8]	Vespa, æ, f.
<i>An Hornet, or great Wasp</i>		Crābro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Drone</i>		Fūcus, i, m.
<i>batb not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		Aculeus, i, m.

A SERPENT or CREEPER is

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	Vipēra, æ, f.
<i>An Asp</i>		Aspis, idis, f.
<i>A Basilisk</i>		Basiliscus, i, m.
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	Drāco, ōnis, m.
<i>A Lizard</i>		Lacertus, i, f.
<i>A Salamander</i>		Sālāmandra, æ, f.
<i>A Scorpion</i>		Scorpius, ii, m.
<i>A Snake</i>		Or Scorpio, ōnis, m.
		Cōlūber, bri, m.
		Natrix, icis, m.
<i>A Water Snake</i>		Or Hydrus, i, m.

A Bee is

<i>A Bee-Hive</i>	11	Alveāre, is, n. &
<i>maketb</i>		Alveārium, i, n.
<i>Honey</i>		Mel, is, n.
<i>An Honey Comb</i>		Fāvus, i, m.
<i>Wax</i>		Cēra, æ, f.
<i>A Swarm of Bees is</i>		Exāmen, inis, n.

The LONDON VII. of BIRDS.



SINGING BIRDS (II) are

A Black Bird
A Chaffinch

A Gold Finch

A Green Finch

A Lark

A Nightingale

A Quail

A Robin Red Breast

A Starling or Stare

A Thrush

A Titmouse

Mērūla, æ, f.
Fringilla, æ, f.
Carduēlis, is, f.
Or, Acanthis, idis, f.
Chlōris, idis, f.
Or, Vireo, ōnis, m.
Alauda, æ, f.
Luscīnīa, æ, f.
Coturnix, icis, f.
Erīthacus, i, m.
Sturnus, i, m.
Turdus, i, m.
Pārus, i, m.

BIRDS which live about, or in Watery Places, are

<i>A Coot</i>		Fulica, æ, f. & Fulix, icis, f. Grus, ūis, d. Mergus, i, m. Anās, ātis, f. Anser, ēris, m. Ardēa, æ, f. Pēlicānus, i, m. Cicōnia, æ, f. Olor, ōris, m. Or, Cygnus, i, m. Mōtācilla, æ, f. Halcyon, Or, Alcyon, ōnis, m.
<i>A Crane</i>	1	
<i>A Diderapper or Dobbick</i>		
<i>A Duck</i>	16	
<i>A Goose</i>	4	
<i>An Heron</i>		
<i>A Pelican</i>		
<i>A Stork</i>		
<i>A Swan</i>		
<i>A Water Wagtail</i>		
<i>King's Fisher</i>		

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

<i>A Crow or Rook</i>	8	Cornix, icis, f. Cūculus, i, m. Aquila, æ, f. Accipiter, tris, m. Milvus, i, m. Or, Milvius, i, m.
<i>A Magpy or Piannet</i>	5	Pica, æ, f. Noctua, æ, f. Or, Būbo, ōnis, m. Psittacus, i, m. Corvus, i, m. Vultur, ūris, Or, Vulturius, i, Phœd.
<i>A Cuckow</i>		
<i>An Eagle</i>		
<i>An Hawk</i>		
<i>A Kite or Glead</i>		
<i>A Magpy or Piannet</i>	5	
<i>An Owl</i>	9	
<i>A Parrot</i>	13	
<i>A Raven</i>		
<i>A Vulture</i>		

BIRDS dwelling about the House are

<i>A Cock</i>	12	Gallus, i, m.
---------------	----	---------------

Whose Female is

<i>A Hen</i>		Gallina, æ, f.
--------------	--	----------------

<i>A Dove or Pigeon</i>	10	Cōlumbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6	Passer, ēris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>		Hirūdo, īnis, f.

A Cock being gelt is called

<i>A Capon</i>		Cāpo, ōnis, m.
		Or, Cāpus, i, m.

Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as

<i>A Bat</i>		Vespertilio, ōnis, m.
<i>An Hedge Sparrow</i>		Currūca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>		Perdix, icis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>		Phāsianus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>		Pālumbes, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>		Turtur, ūris, m.

A BIRD bath

<i>A Bill or Beak</i>		Rostrum, i, n.
<i>A Comb or Crest</i>		Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Wing</i>		Ala, æ, f.
<i>A Feather</i>		Plūma, æ, f.
<i>An hard Feather or Quill</i>		Penna, æ, f.
<i>A Crow or Crop</i>		Inglūvies, ei, f.

A BIRD lays in

<i>A Nest</i>	15	Nīdus, i, m.
<i>An Egg</i>	15	Ovum, i, n.

bath

<i>A White</i>		Albūmen, īnis, n.
<i>A Yolk</i>		Vitellus, i, m.

<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>		Auceps, cūpis, c.
---------------------------------	--	-------------------

Catcheth BIRDS with

<i>Birdlime</i>		Viscum, i, n.
-----------------	--	---------------

And puts them into

<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11	Aviārium, i, n.
-------------------------	----	-----------------

^a Also a Poulterer.

^a Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called *Mistle-see*, or *Misseldine*.

VOCABULARY.

VIII. OF FISHES.



River and Pond FISHES are

A N Eel 1
A Gudgeon
A Perch 2
A Pike
A Tench

A Nguilla, æ, f.
Gōbius, i, m.
Or, Gōbio, ōnia, m.
Perca, æ, f.
Lūcius, i, m.
Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH are

A Dolphin 3
A Mullet
An Oyster 4
A Whale 5

Delphīnus, i, m.
Mugil, ilis, m.
Ostræa, æ, f.
Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish 6

A Salmon

Cancer, i, m.

Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills

| Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins

| Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES have also

Scales

| Squāmæ, æ, f.

FISH that are covered with

A Shell

| Testa, æ, f.

are called

Shell Fish

A Fisherman 8

Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.

Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH with

An Hook 9

A Net 10

Salt Fish

Hāmus, i, m.

Rēte, is, n.

Salsamentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-Footed BEASTS.



Some are tame,

As

CATTLE

The labouring Beast

P

Bœus, ōris, n.

Jumentum, i, n.

The Four-footed Creature which flieth from Men is called

A Wild Beast

1 Fēra, æ, f.

Cattle is

All Sorts of Neat

Ox, Bull, or Cow

1

Bos, bōvis, m. & f.

2 This is an Adjective, Bestia, or Pēcus being understood.

C 3

A Bull 1 | Taurus, i, m.

Whose Female is

A Cow | Vacca, æ, f.

An He Goat 2 | Hircus, i, m.

A gelded Goat | Caper, ri, m.

An Hog 3 | Porcus, i, m.

A Ram | Aries, etis, m.

Whose Female is

A Sheep 4 | Ovis, is, f.

A Cow brings forth

A Calf | Vitulus, i, m.

A Ram gelded is called

A Wedder | Vervex, ecis, m.

A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called

An Heifer | Juvencæ, æ, f.

A She Goat | Capra, æ, f.

bringeth forth

A young Goat or Kid | Hædus, i, m.

A SHEEP brings forth

A Lamb | Agnus, i, m.

A Sow | Sus, suis, com.

brings forth

A Pig | Porcellus, i, m.

A Pig not gelded is called

A Boar Pig | Verres, is, m.

Sus in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word *Savine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.

A Pig

VOCABULARY.

31

A Pig gelded is called

A Barrow Pig | ¹ Majālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Ass	5	¹ Asinus, i, m.
A Camel		Cāmēlus, i, m.
An Elephant	6	¹ Elēphas, antis, m.
An Horse	7	¹ Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare		¹ Equa, æ, f.
A Mule		Mulus, i, m.
		& Mūla, æ, f.

To an Horse belong

A Bridle	7	Frænum, i, n.
A Saddle	7	¹ Ephippium, i, n.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape	8	Simius, i, m.
		Or, Simia, æ, f.
A Bear	9	Ursus, i, m.
A Wild Boar		¹ Aper, ri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit		Cuniculus, i, m.
A Deer	10	² Dāma, æ, f.
A Fox		Vulpes, is, f.
An Hart or Stag		Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind		Cerva, æ, f.
which bringeth forth		
A Fawn		Hinnulus, i, m.

¹ Porcus, is understood.

² The Male of this Creature is called a Buck, as the Female is called a Doe.

An Hare 11
An Hedge Hog
A Lion 12

Lēpus, ōris, m.
** Echīnus, i, m.*
Lēo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

A Lioness
A Leopard
A Mole
A Monkey or Marmoset
An Ounce
A Panther
A Porcupine
A Squirrel
A Tyger
A Wolf

Lēxena, æ, f.
Pardus, i, m.
Talpa, æ, d.
Cercopīthēcus, i, m.
Lynx, cis, f.
Panthēra, æ, f.
Hystrix, icis, f.
Sciūrus, i, m.
Tigris, is, f.
Lūpus, i, m.

BEASTS that dwell about the House are

A Dog or Bitch 13
A Cat 14
A Mouse 15
A Rat
A Weasel

Cānis, is, com.
Fēlis, is, f.
Mus, mūris, m.
1
Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

A Mouse Trap 15

Muscipūla, æ, f. Or.
Muscipūlum, i, n. Phed.

Four footed Beasts, that live as well by Water as Land, are

A Blower
A Crocodile
A Frog
A Tortoise

Fīber, ri, m.
** Crōcōdīlus, i, m.*
Rāna, æ, f.
Testūdo, inis, f.

¹ Commonly called *Sorex*.

² It ought to be written *Corcodilus*.

A Number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.
is called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of Big CATTLE, as Oxen, &c. are called

An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

*A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-
ling, the Young of all
Beasts, is* | Cātulus, i, m.

BEASTS have (Some)

An Hoof | Ungūla, æ, f.

An Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pellis, is, f.

An Hide | Tergus, ōris, n.

Any Skin or Leather is | Cōrium, i, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Bristle | Sēta, æ, f.

Or Hair or Shag | Pilus, i, m.

Or Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wool | Vellus, ēris, n.

The BULL, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for th
Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dewlap | Pālēar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

Snout or Trunk | Prōboscis, īdis, f.
Or, Prōmuscis.

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The HORSE is remarkable for his

Mane

| Jūba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Sewet or Tallow

| Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP is

A Shepheard

| Pastor, ōris, m.

who hath

A Crook or Staff

| Pēdum, i, n.

A Scrip or Wallet

| Pēra, æ, f.

An Huntsman

| Vēnātor, ōris, m.

hath

An Hunting-staff, or Pole

| Vēnābūlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

Cave or Den

| Cāverna, æ, f.

into

A Pitfall

| Fōvēa, æ, f.

A Ditch

| Scrobs, is, d.

Or into

A Net

| Cassis, is, m.

X. Of MAN respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

A Babe, Infant, or Child
that cannot yet speak,
then

A Boy or Lad 2

Afterwards a young Man 3

A grown Man 4

An old Man 5

Infans, tis, c.

Puer, i, m.

Adolescens, tis, c.

Vir, viri, m.

Senex, senis

¹ *Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.*

So in the other Sex, there is

<i>An Infant or Babe</i> 1	Infans ———
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i> 6	Püella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid or Virgin</i> 7	Virgo, inis, f.
<i>A grown Woman</i> 8	Mulier, ëris, f.
<i>An Old Woman</i> 9	Anus, ùs, f.

A MAN by his KINDRED is

<i>A Father</i>	Päter, ris, m.
<i>A Grand Father</i>	Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>	Filius, i, m.
<i>A Grand Child</i>	Nëpos, ötis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>	Fräter, tris, m.
<i>A Father-in-Law</i>	Söcer, ëri, m.
<i>A Son-in-Law</i>	Gëner, ëri, m.

The Man, that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

<i>A Step Father</i>	Vitrïcus, i, m.
<i>A Step Son</i>	Privignus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	Patrûus, i, m.
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	Avunculus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

<i>A Nephew</i>	¹
<i>A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	² Pätruželis, is, m.

¹ *A Nephew is called Filius Frätis, or Filius Söröri.*

² *It is an Adjective, Frätex being understood.*

A Woman by her Kindred is

<i>A Mother</i>	Māter, tris, f.
<i>A Grand Mother</i>	Avia, æ, f.
<i>A Daughter</i>	Filia, æ, f.
<i>A Grand Daughter</i>	Neptis, tis, f.
<i>A Sister</i>	Soror, ōris, f.
<i>A Mother-in-Law</i>	Nūrus, rūs, f.
<i>A Step-Mother</i>	Növerca, æ, f.
<i>A Step-Daughter</i>	Privigna, æ, f.
<i>A Niece</i>	

A Man too big is

<i>A Giant</i> 10	Gigas, antis, m.
-------------------	------------------

A Man too little is

<i>A Dwarf</i> 11	Pūmīlio, ōnis, m.
-------------------	-------------------

Proper Names

The proper Names of Men are

<i>Adam</i>	Adāmus, i, m.
<i>Abraham</i>	Abrahāmus, i, m.
<i>Anthony</i>	Antōnius, i, m.
<i>Benjamin</i>	Benjamīnūs, i, m.
<i>Charles</i>	Cārōlus, i, m.
<i>Edward</i>	Edvārdus, i, m.
<i>George</i>	Georgius, i, m.
<i>Henry</i>	Henricus, i, m.
<i>James</i>	Jacōbus, i, m.
<i>John</i>	Joānnes, is, m.
<i>Mark</i>	Marcus, i, m.
<i>Paul</i>	Paulus, i, m.

* *A Niece is called, Filia Frātris, or Filia Sūrōris.*
Pater

Peter
Richard
Robert
William

| *Pētrus*, i, m.
 | *Ricardus*, i, m.
 | *Robertus*, i, m.
 | *Gulielmus*, i, m.

Proper Names of Women are

Ann
Catharine
Elizabeth
Eve
Hannah
Jane
Joan
Mary
Sarah
Susan

| *Anna*, æ, f.
 | *Cātharina*, æ, f.
 | *Elizabētha*, æ, f.
 | *Eva*, æ, f.
 | *Hanna*, æ, f.
 | *Jāna*, æ, f.
 | *Joanna*, æ, f.
 | *Maria*, æ, f.
 | *Sara*, æ, f.
 | *Susanna*, æ, f.

I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

XI. Of PARTS of Man's BODY.



Parts of the Body are

THE Head 1
The Trunk
A Limb

Caput, ūtis, n.
Truncus, i, m.
Artus, ūs, m.

On the HEAD are

The Hair 2

Crīnis, is, m.
Or, Cāpillus, i, m.

The Crown of the Head 1

Vertex, ūtis, m.

The Ear 3

Auris, is, f.

The Temples of the Head 4

Tempōra, um, pl. n.

The Face

Fācies, ei, f.

In the FACE are

<i>The Forehead</i> 5	Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>	Vultus, ūs, m.
<i>The Eye</i> 6	Ocul ¹ us, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i> 7	Nāsus, i, m.
<i>The Mouth</i> 8	Os, ōris, n.
<i>The Chin</i> 9.	Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE are

<i>The White of the Eye</i>	¹
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>	Pūpilla, æ, f.

Out of the EYE cometh

<i>A Tear</i>	Lāchryma, æ, f.
---------------	-----------------

The Nose hath two

<i>Nostrils</i>	Nāres, ūm, pl. n.
-----------------	-------------------

To the MOUTH belong

<i>The Lip</i>	Lābium, i, n.
	Or, Lābrum, i, n.
<i>The Outer-Cheek</i>	Gēna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH are

<i>The Gum</i>	Gingīva æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>	Pālātum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek</i> [Mouth]	Bucca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>	Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chap</i>	Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>	Guttur, ūris, n.

¹ Called Album Oculi.

VOCABULARY.

43

Between the Head and Trunk is

The Neck 10 | Collum, i, n.

Parts of the Neck are

The fore Part or the Throat | Jügulum, i, n.

The hinder Part [the | Cervix, icis, f.

Or the Nape or Crag | Cervix, icis, f.

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | Gūla, æ, f.

*That Part that lies between the Bottom of the Neck,
and reaches to the Ribs, is called*

The Chest | Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whose fore Part is

The Breast | Pectus, ōris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back | Tergum, i, n.

where are

The Shoulder 13 | Hūmērus, i, m.

The Mid-Back | Dorsum, i, n.

The Side 14 | Lātus, ěris, n.

In the Breast is

The Bosom 15 | Sinus, ūs, m.

The Dug | Mamma, æ, f.

which hath

A Nipple | Pāpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breast are

The Belly | Venter, ris, m.

The Navel | Umbilicus, i, m.

Below which are

The lower Belly | Abdōmen, inis, n.

The Groin | Inguen, inis, n.

In

In the binder Part of the Abdomen are

The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breach | Pōdex, icis, m. or
| Anus, i, m.

Whose two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nātes, ūm, pl. f.

Of the Limbs.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow
is called

The Arm 18 | Brāchium, i, n.

The Place where we bend our ARM is called

The Elbow 19 | Cūbitus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is
called

The Fore-Arm | ²
The Wrist 20 | Lācertus, i, m.

All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends
of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mānus, ūs, f.

The HAND being closed is

The Fist 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

² Called Carpus, i, m.

VOCABULARY.

23

Parts of the HANDS are

The Thumb	23	Pollex, īcis, m.
The Finger	24	Dīgitus, i, m.

On the FINGER is

A Nail below		Unguis, is, m.
The Hip, or Haunch is		Coxa, æ, f. Or, Coxendix, īcis, f.
The Thigh 25 which reaches to		Fēmūr, ōris, n.
The Knee 26		Gēnu, n. Undeclinat.

The back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham 27	Poples, ītis, m.
------------	------------------

The Part from the KNEE to the ANGLE is

The Leg	Crūs, crūris, n.
---------	------------------

The back Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg 29	Sūra, æ, f.
The Foot is 30	Pes, pēdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

The Instep 30	²
---------------	--------------

The under Part of the FOOT is called

The Sole of the Foot 32	Planta, æ, f.
-------------------------	---------------

The FOOT hath

A Toe	³
The great Toe is 31	Hallux, ūcis, m. Or, Hallus, i, m.

² Called Tarsus, i, m.

³ Called Digitus Pedis.

In which PARTS are

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sinew</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>	Adeps, ipis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES is

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, inis, f.
------------------	---------------------

The inward Parts of the Body are

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
-------------------	---------------------

In the HEAD is

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērēbrum, i, n.
------------------	-----------------

In the BREAST are

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōdis, m.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

In the BELLY is

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
-------------------	--------------

In which are

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventricūlus, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the</i>	Stōmachus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i> [Stomach]	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The

The greatest Part of the GUTS is covered with

A Cawl

| Omentum, i, n.

On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth

The Liver

| Jecur, ōris, n.

| Or, jecinōris.

As on the Left Side lieth

The Spleen, or Milt

| Splen, ēnis, n.

Then there are

The two Reins, or Kidneys

| Ren, rēnis, m.

And the Bladder (of Pisi)

| Vēsica, æ, f.

XII. Of the BONES.



The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300;
divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Body,
and of the Limbs.

The Bones of the Head are

T HE Skull 1	C Rānium, i, n.
The Cheek Bone 2	Maxilla, æ, f.
Or, Jaw Bone	Or, Māla, æ, f.
With 32 Teeth 3	Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the BODY are

The Back Bone 4	1	
which hath 34		
Joints, or turning Bones		Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 Ribs 5	[6	Costæ, ārum, pl. f.
And the 2 Shoulder Blades		Scāpūla, æ, f.
The Shin Bone 7		Tibia, æ, f.

2 Spina Dorſi.

The

VOCABULARY.

42

The Humours of the Body are

Blood	Sanguis, inis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis, n.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pituita, æ, f.
Choler	Bilis, is, f.
Melancholy	
Excrements, or Unclean- nesses to be cast out of the Body are	Excrementa, orum, pl. n.
Sweat	Sudor, oris, m.
Spittle	Saliva, æ, f.
Snot	Mucus, i, m.
Piss, or Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, oris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, oris, m.

Bilis Atra.

XIII. OF DISEASES.



The Body is subject to

A *Wound*
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

V *Ulnus, ěris, n.*
Ulcus, ěris, n.
Morbus, i, m.
Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is caused by

A Stroke
A Stripe or Blow
A Wale on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Plāga, æ, f.
Verber, ěris, n.
Vibex, ěcis, f.

After a Wound is cured there remains

A Scar

C *Cicatrix, ěcis, f.*

Disease

DISEASES are

<i>A Consumption</i>	Tabes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>	Tussis, is, f.
<i>An Hydropsy, Or Dropsy</i>	Hydrops, ōpis, m.
<i>The Fever or Ague</i>	Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>	¹ Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>	Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>	Insānia, æ, f.
<i>The Plague</i>	Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Stone</i>	Calculus, i, m.

The Physician | Mēdicus, i, m.

For the curing of DISEASES give

Physick 2 | Mēdicīna, æ, f.

He doth also sell

<i>A Medicine</i>	Mēdicāmen, nis, n.
<i>Or a Remedy</i>	Or Rēmēdium, i, n.
<i>Poison</i>	Vēnēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no DISEASE, there is

<i>Health or Welfare</i>	Sālus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.

¹ This Word properly signifies the GOUT of the Foot, but is generally taken for the GOUT in any Part.

XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man is

A MIND
Reason
Will

MENS, tis, f.
Or, ANIMUS, i, m.
RATIO, ōnis, f.
VOLUNTAS, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND
are

Love
Hatred
Joy
Pleasure
Hope
Desire
Fear
Dread
Shame
Anger
Or Rage
Envy

AMOR, ōris, m.
ODIUM, i, n.
GAUDIUM, i, n.
VOLUPTAS, ātis, f.
SPES, ei, f.
DESIDERIUM, i, n.
TIMOR, ōris, m.
METUS, ūs, m.
PUDOR, ōris, m.
IRA, æ, f.
FUROR, ōris, m.
INVIDIA, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or

Hunger

FAMES, is, f.

Want of Drink, or

Thirst

SITIS, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness

MACIES, ei, f.

Men

*Men have**Power, or Force**Help, or Means**Aid**A Custom, or Manner to
do**A Work**A Charge**Business**Duty, or Office**Vis, is, f.**Ops, opis, f.**Auxilium, i, n.**Mos, oris, m.**Opus, eris, n.**Munus, eris, n.**Negotium, i, n.**Officium, i, n.**Which should be done with**Counsel**Art, or Skill**Care**Study**Labour**Faithfulness**From Delay**to do these Things cometh**Loss or Damage**Consilium, i, n.**Ars, tis, f.**Cura, æ, f.**Studium, i, n.**Labor, oris, m.**Fides, ei, f.**Mora, æ, f.**Damnum, i, n.*

XV. OF MEATS and DRINKS.



For the Maintenance of the BODY there is

Provision or Plenty
Food or MEAT

DRINK

*All Manner of Provisions
of MEAT and DRINK
for Men, is called
Food, or any Thing that
is eaten with Bread
(especially Fish) is*

COpia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Pōtus, ūs, m.

Pēnus, i, or ūs, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, i, n.

For

For EATING there is

Bread	Pānis, i, m.
Butter	Butyrum, i, n.
Cheese	Cāseus, i, m.
Besides what	
The Butcher	Lānūs, i, m.
Sells in	
The Shambles	Mācellum, i, n.
Beef	

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with	
the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating,

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Placenta, æ, f.
Pottage or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap or Water-gruel	Puls, pultis, f.

The Romans expressed the Name of Butcher's Meat by
two Words, as

² Beef	Cāro Būbūla
Or, Ox's Flesh	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or, Lamb's Flesh	
Mutton	Cāro Ovīna
Or, Sheep's Flesh	
Pork	Cāro Sūilla
Or, Hog's Flesh	
Veal	Cāro Vītūlīna
Or, Calf's Flesh	
² Venison	Cāro Fērīna

² Flesh taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce**Men use**Oil**Vinegar*

¹ Pulmentum, i, n.
Or, Pulmentarium, i, n.
Condimentum, i, n.

Olëum, i, n.
Acëtum, i, n.

*Eating a Meal is**A Breakfast**A Dinner**A common Supper**A Bever, or, Afternoon's**Luncheon*

Jentaculum, i, n.
Prandium, i, n.
Cœna, æ, f.

Mērenda, æ, f.

*For DRINKING there is**Ale, or Beer* 2*Wine* 3*which hath**Dregs. or Lees**At a Feast* 4*Or a Banquet**A Guest* 5*eateth of**Dainties, or good Cheer**A Mess or Dish of Meat**borne to the Table**A Morsel or Mouthful, is*

Cervicia, æ, f.
Vinum, i, n.

Fax, facis, f.

Convivium, i, n.

Epulum, i, n.

Hospes, itis, m. & f.

Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.

Daps, dāpis, f.

Ferculum, i, n.

Buccēa, æ, f.

*Bread is made by**A Baker*

Pistor, ōris, m.

*Meat is dressed by**A Cook**in**A Cook's Shop*

Cōquus, i, m.

Pōpina, æ, f.

¹ These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterward used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

A Vintner or Alehouse Man
selleth Wine or Ale
in
A Tavern or Alehouse

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI. OF APPAREL.



For CLOTHING of the Body.

THE Taylor 1
maketh with
Thread
And a Needle
of
Cloth 2
A Garment

Sartor, ōris, m.
Filum, i, n.
Acus, ūs, f.
Pannus, i, m.
Vestis, is, f.

On the HEAD is worn

<i>An Hat or Cap</i>	3		¹ Pilēum, i, n.
			Or, Pilēus, i, m.
			Or, Gālērus, i, m.
<i>A Peruke or Perriwig</i>	4		Cālēndrum, i, n.

About the Body is worn

<i>A Close Coat</i>			Tūnica, æ, f.
<i>A Great Coat</i>			Lācērna, æ, f.
<i>A Riding Coat</i>	5		Pēnūla, æ, f.
<i>A Cloak</i>	6		Pallium, i, n.
<i>A Gown</i>	7		Tōga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

<i>Breeches</i>	8		² Fēmōrālia, um, pl. n.
<i>Stockings</i>	9		Tībīālia, um, pl. n.
<i>are tied with</i>			
<i>A Garter</i>			Periscēlis, idis, f.

¹ The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some Sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pilēum, Gālērus, &c.

² The Romans in no respect differ more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with filken Scarfs, or Fasciæ, which from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Fēmōrālia, Tībīālia.

A Shoemaker 10
makeib

A Shoe 11

A Buskin, or High Shoe

A Sock

A Slipper

A Boot, or Greave 12

A Spur is 13

A Button or Buckle

Shoe String or Shoe
Latchet

String or Point

Girdle

A Filler

A Thin Sash

Or, Swaddling Band

Sūtor, ōris, m.

Calceus, i, m.

Cōthurnus, i, m.

Soccus, i, m.

¹ *Crēpida, æ, f.*

Ocrēa, æ, f.

Calcar, āris, n.

Fibūla, æ, f.

Corrīgia, æ,

Līgūla, æ, f.

Cingūlum, i, n.

Vitta, æ, f.

Fascīa, æ, f.

On the FINGER is put

A Ring

[*Annūlus, i, m.*

¹ This is supposed to be the same with the *Sōlēa*, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



A *Building*

Æ *Des, is, f.*

Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as

A House

Dōmus, ūs, & ī, f.

A Cot or Cottage 1

Căsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace 2

Pălă-iūm, ī, n.

A Fort or Castle 3

Arx, cis, f.

A Tower 4

Turris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple 5

Templum, ī, n.

An Altar 6

Ara, æ, f.

Or, Altāre, is, n.

For

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health

<i>A Stove</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagno</i>	Balneum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in, there is

<i>A Shop</i>	Officina, æ, f.
---------------	-----------------

For Passage they make

<i>A Way</i>	Via, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Callis, is, m.

For walking in there is

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, ūs, f.
<i>A Court or Yard</i>	Atrium, i, n.

For Passage over the Water there is

<i>A Bridge</i> 7	Pons, tis, m.
-------------------	---------------

For Passage for foul Water there is

<i>A Common Shore</i>	Clōāca, æ, f.
-----------------------	---------------

In a Building there is

<i>A Wall</i> 8	Pāres, ētis, m.
<i>A Column or Pillar</i>	Cōlumna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink or Cranny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>	Angūlus, i, m.

Parts of the House are

<i>The Gate</i>	Jānua, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door</i> 10	Fōres, ūm, f.
<i>The Door</i>	Ostiūm, i, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>	Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i>	Līmen, īnis, n.
<i>into</i>	
<i>The Hall</i>	Aula, æ, f.

<i>The Dining Room</i>	Triclinium, i, n.
<i>The Inner Room</i>	Conclāve, is, n.
<i>The Kitchen</i>	Culina, æ, f.
<i>Near which is</i>	
<i>The Buttery, or Store-house</i>	Promptuariū, i, n.
<i>A Closet, or Place for the</i>	Armārium, i, n.
<i>keeping of any Thing in</i>	
<i>By a Step or Stair</i>	
<i>you go into</i>	
<i>The Bed Chamber</i>	Cubiculum, i, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Study</i>	Museum, i, n.
<i>The Upper Room</i> 12	Cœnaculum, i, n.

A Room bath

<i>A Roof or Arch</i>	¹ Cămăra, æ, f.
	Or, Fornix, icis, f.
	² Căminus, i, m.
<i>An Hearth, or Fire-place</i>	Or, Focus, i, m.

On the Outside of the House appears

<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>	³ Pergula, æ, f.
<i>The Widow</i> 13	Fenestra, æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House</i> 14	Tectum, i, n.
<i>The Ridge or Top</i>	Culmen, inis, n.
	Or, Fastigium, i, n.

¹ Quid? Cum Picens excerpens Semina pomis
Gaudes, si Cameram percussus forte. *Horace.*

² See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

³ Pergula is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

An House is supported by

Beam of the House

Rafter

Trabs, is, f.

Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

Post

Hinge

Chain

Bar, or Bolt

Lock

Postis, is, m.

Cardo, inis, d.

Catēna, æ, f.

Obex, icis, d.

Or, Pelsūlus, i, m.

Sera, æ, f.

Which is opened by

Key

Clāvis, is, f.

Under the House is

Cellar

Cella, æ, f.

Out-Houses are

A Stall or Stable

in which is

A Crip or Manger

A Mill 15

A Privy, or House of Of

A Well

[fice]

Stābūlam, i, n.

Præsēpe, is, n.

Mōla, æ, f.

Fōrica, æ, f.

Pūteus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

A Street or Row

A Town

A City

Vicus, i, m.

Oppidum, i, n.

Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

A Gate

A Wall

Or Walls

Porta, æ, f.

Mūrus, i, m.

Moenia, um, pl. n.

A

*A Market, or Place where
Courts are kept* | Förum, i, n.

A Building is made by

A Workman 16 | Fäber, ri, m.

who cutteth

A Plank | Planca, æ, f.

A Board | Tābula, æ, f.

with an

Ax, or Hatchet 17 | Sēcūris, is, f.

He useth also

An Hammer, or Mallet 18 | Mallēus, i, m.

A Saw 19 | Serra, æ, f.

A File | Līma, æ, f.

A Wedge 20 | Cūneus, i, m.

A Square | Norma, æ, f.

A Crow, or Bar | Vēctis, is, m.

Glue | Glūten, īnis, n.

A Nail, or Pin | Clāvus, i, m.

A Brick is | Lāter, ěris, m.

A Smith worketh Iron upon

An Anvil | Incus, ūdis, f.

* This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but, for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as Him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary
for the several Uses of a Family, are called

FURNITURE, or
HOUSEHOLD STUFF
A whole Set of any Things
whereby one is furnished,
is

S^upelllex, Œilis, f.

ⁱ Instrumentum, i, n.

ⁱ Boves, Jumenta & Instrumentum, Rusticum,
Phœdrus, l. 4. v. 24.

For

For dressing of Viſuals there are

<i>A Pot</i> 1		<i>Olla</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Cauldron or Kettle</i> 2		<i>Lēbes</i> , ētis, m.
<i>which bath</i>		
<i>A Cover or Lid</i> 3		<i>Operculum</i> , i, n.
<i>A Frying Pan</i> 4		<i>Sartāgo</i> , īnis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i> 5		<i>Follis</i> , is, m.
----------------------------	--	------------------------

For taking up Coals

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i> 6		<i>Forceps</i> , īpis, d.
--------------------------	--	---------------------------

For giving a Light there are

<i>A Lamp or Light</i> 7		<i>Lūcerna</i> , æ, f.
		<i>Or Lampas</i> , ādis, f.
<i>A Flambeau or Torch</i>		<i>Fax</i> , fācis, f.
<i>A Candle</i> 8		<i>Candēla</i> , æ, f.
<i>which is put into</i>		
<i>A Candlestick</i> 9 [10]		<i>Candelābrum</i> , i, n.
<i>Or Lanthorn, or Lantern</i>		<i>Lāterna</i> , æ, f.

For ſitting upon there is

<i>A Seat</i>		<i>Sēdes</i> , is, f.
<i>A Stool</i>		<i>Sella</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>		<i>Scābellum</i> , i, n.]
<i>A Bench or Form</i>		<i>Scāmnum</i> , i, n.

For ſitting and leaning on there are

<i>A Chair</i> 11		<i>Cāthēdra</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Cushion</i>		<i>Pulvīnus</i> , i, m.

For lying and ſleeping on there are

<i>A Cradle</i> 12		<i>Cūnæ</i> , arum, pl. f.
<i>A Bed</i> 13		<i>Leātus</i> , i, m.

For

For putting Things upon there are

<i>A Table</i> 14 <i>on which are put</i>	<i>Mensa</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Table Cloth</i> 15	<i>Mantile</i> , is, n.
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>	<i>Mappa</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Carpet</i>	<i>Tāpes</i> , ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

<i>A Knife</i> 16	<i>Culter</i> , tri, m.
-------------------	-------------------------

There are for keeping and Carriage of Things

<i>A Vessel</i>	<i>Vas</i> , vasis, n.
<i>A Sheath or Case</i>	<i>Thēca</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Sack or Bag</i>	<i>Saccus</i> , i, m.
<i>A Purse</i>	<i>Crūmēna</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>	<i>Vāgīna</i> , æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood, are

<i>A Box</i> 17	<i>Pyxis</i> , īdis, f.
<i>A Coffin or Chest</i>	<i>Arca</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Desk</i>	<i>Scriniūm</i> , i, n.
<i>A Basket</i> 18	<i>Corbis</i> , is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i> 19	<i>Dolium</i> , i, n.
<i>A great Wine Vessel</i>	¹ <i>Cadus</i> , i, m.
<i>Another something less than the Cadus</i>	² <i>Amphōra</i> , æ, f.

¹ Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts).

² This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small Vessels for holding Water, are

<i>A Pitcher</i>		Urcēus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i> 20		Sīcūla, æ, f.

Vessels that are for the holding Meats or Broths are

<i>A Dish</i> 21		Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>		Pātēna, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>		

Drinking Vessels are

<i>Any Kind of Cup</i> 22		Pōcūlum, i, n.
<i>Bowl or Goblet</i>		Pātēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>		Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or a Bottle</i> 23		
<i>A Drinking Glass</i> *		
<i>Any Thing to hold by, the</i>		
<i>Ear or Handle of a Cup,</i>		Ansa, æ, f.
<i>Pot, or Jug</i>		

Salt is put into

<i>A Salt-seller</i> 24		Sālīnum, i, n.
-------------------------	--	----------------

For the Adornment of a Room there are

<i>Tapestry Hangings</i>		Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>		Pictūra, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>		Imāgo, inis, f.
		Or Simulācrum, i, n.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>		Spēcūlum, i, n.

* You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

• Cālīx Vitrēus.

For

For cleaning of a Room they use
A Broom, or Besom | Scōpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it clean
Saw-dust | Scobs, ōbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is
A Urinal, or Chamber Pot | Mătūla, æ. f.

XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and
COUNTRY AFFAIRS.



HOUSE *and* LAND *out of* Town is

THE Country

A Country Farm I

LAND is

A Court, or Plat

A Field 2

D U S, rūris, n.

K Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium, i, n.

Arĉa, æ, f.

*Ager, gri, m.

Land

Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is

A Garden

| Hortus, i, m.

Land for FRUIT TREES is

An Orchard

| Pōmārium, i, n.

Land for CORN is

Arable Land

| ¹ Arvum, i, n.

Or Land fit for Plowing

Land for HAY is

A Meadow

| Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS is

Pasture-Ground

| ² Pascua, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN

| Agrīcōla, æ, m.

The Plowman 3

| Arātor, ōris, m.

breaks up the Earth with

A Plow 4

| Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plow are

The Plow Tail or Handle 5

| Stīva, æ, f.

The Plow-Share 6

| Vōmis
& Vōmer, ĕris, m.

¹ Rus is understood.

² Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pingues
& pascua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plow is made

A Furrow

| Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Sed

| Sēmen, īnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7

| Rastrum, i, n.

| Pl. Rastri, ōrum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest

| Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called

Hay

| Fœnum, i, n.

which is put into

A Barn 8

| Horrœum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

n. A GARDENER

| 2

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge

| Sēpes, is, f.

with a

Bramble or Bryar

| Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Siewe 9

| Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle or Scythe 10

| Falx, cis, f.

A Spade 11

| Līgo, ōnis, m.

A Fork 12

| Furca, æ, f.

* Also a Wine-Cellar.

* Commonly called Hortulanus. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, though very often treating of the Thing (Gardening), never so much as once use the Name (Gardener).

For

For CARRYING of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart or Waggon 13 | Plaustrum, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen | Onus, ěris, n.

A Weight | Pondus, ěris, n.

For TRAVELLING or Going

A Journey | Itiner, itiněris, n.

there is

A Coach or Chariot 14 | Currus, ūs, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart is called

A Coachman or Carter | Auriga, æ, m, & f.

who useth

A Whip, or Goad | Stimulus, i, m.

To a COACH or WAGGON belong

A Pole | Tĕmo, ōnis, m.

An Axle-tree 16 | Axis, is, m.

A Wheel 17 | Rōta, æ, f.

A Speke | Rādus, i, m.

For the BEASTS are

A Yoke | Jūgum, i, n.

The Reins | Hābēna, æ, f.

Or Lōrum, i, n.

A Pack or Fardel | Sarcina, æ, f.

is carried in

Dorsers or Pack Saddles | Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.

XX. OF SOCIETIES.



Men join together into

A Family
 A CORPORATION
 A KINGDOM
 A SCHOOL
 A CHURCH

F^rAmilia, æ, f.
 Cīvitas, tis, f.
 Regnum, i, n.
 Schōla, æ, f.
² Ecclēsia, æ, f.

In a FAMILY are

An Husband 1
A Wife 2
The Lord, or Master
The Lady, or Dame
The Master
The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
 Uxor, ōris, f.
 Dōminus, i, m.
 Dōmīna, æ, f.
 Hērū, i, m.
 Hēra, æ, f.

² It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

A Man

*A Man Servant**An Handmaid, or Maid-**Servant* 4*In**Marriage*

Fāmulus, i, m.

Ancilla, æ, f.

Nuptiæ, ærum, pl. f.

*A Wife bringeth**A Dowry or Portion*

Dos, dōtis, f.

*In a CORPORATION are**A Citizen**A Magistrate* 5

Civis, is, m. & f.

Māgistrātus, ūs, m.

*In a KINGDOM are**A KING* 6*A QUEEN* 7*The PEOPLE*

Rex, rēgis, m.

Rēgīna, æ, f.

Pōpulus, i, m.

*The KING hath**A Crown* 8*A Sceptre* 9*A Throhe* 10

Cōrōna, æ, f.

Sceptrum, i, n.

Thrōnus, i, m.

Or, Sōlium, i, n.

*The PEOPLE are**The Nobles**The Commonalty* 11*The Rabble*

Prōcēres, um, pl. m.

Plebs, plēbis, f.

Vūlgus, i, m. & n.

*A Company of People is**A Tribe**A Rout**A Nation*

Tribus, ūs, f.

Turba, æ, f.

Gens, tis, f.

Or, Natio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The SCHOOL.



A School 1
are
A Master
A SCHOLAR 3

In

S Chōla, æ, f.
Māgister, tri, m.
Discipulus, i, m.

*Men declare their Thoughts by
Speech, or Discourse*

| Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter
A Syllable
A Word

| Littera, æ, f.
Syllaba, æ, f.
Verbum, i, n.

E

Speech

Speech is

A Fable or Tale	Fābūla, æ, f.
An History	Histōria, æ, f.
A Joke or Jest	Jōcus, i, m.
Fame or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter or Epistle	Epistōla, æ, f.
A Book 4*	Līber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Tītulus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet who writeth	Pōēta, æ, m.
One single Verse	Versus, ūs, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verses	Carmen, īnis, n.

For Writing they use

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
INK 8	Sēpīa, æ, f.
Paper 9	Pāpyrus, i, f. Or, Charta, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper or Parchment.

¹ It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist Places near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which Paper was formerly made.

A Pen

*A Pen bath**A Slit**and is made by**A Pen-knife* 10*The make**A Line**By a Rule*

Crēna, æ, f.

¹ Scalpēllum, i, n.

Līnča, æ, f.

Rēgūla, æ, f.

*If Care is not taken, they make**A Fault in Writing**A Blot*

Mendum, i, n.

Or, Menda, æ, f.

Lītūra, æ, f.

*For Correction the Master bath**A Rod**Or, a Ferula*

Virga, æ, f.

Fērūla, æ, f.

¹ This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suttonius* calls a Pen-knife *Scalprum Librarium*.

Rind
oughrub,
the
erly

Pen

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS in the CHURCH are

Jesus
Christ
An Apottle
A Bishop
A Priest
An Elder
A Deacon

Jesus, ūs, m.
Christus, ūs, i, m.
*Apōstōlus, i, m.
Episcōpus, i, m.
* Sacerdo, ōtis, m. & f.
Presbyter, i, m.
Diāconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP of GOD is

Religion

| * Rēligiō, ōnis, f.

In

In the Church there is

OT. A Pulpit 3	* Suggestum, i, n.
Out of which	
The Preacher	* Concionator, oris, m.
preacheth	
A Sermon	* Conco, onis, f.
Or, readeth	
The Bible	Biblia, orum, pl. n.
The Testament	Testamentum, i, n.
The Gospel	Evangelium, i, n.
In the Church Yard 4	* Sepulcrum, i, n.
there is	
A Grave 5	* Sepulcrum, i, n.
A Monument 6	* Monumentum, i, n.
A Funeral is 7	* Funus, oris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (*) before them.

XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT there are

A Law 1
An Example

L Ex, ēgis, f.
Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2

A Counsellor 3

A Witness 4

Jūdex, īcis, m. & f.

Consultor, ōris, m.

Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe

Scriba, æ, m.

For speaking publicly

A Cryer

Præco, ōhis, m.

For

For executing the Sentence

<i>A Hangman</i>		<i>Carnifex, icis, m.</i>
<i>Or, Jack Ketch</i> 5		

The Law commands to give every Thing

<i>Right, or Due</i>		<i>Jus, jūris, n.</i>
<i>Worth, or Price</i>		<i>Prætiū, i, n.</i>

The Law also gives

<i>Punishment</i>		<i>Pœna, æ, f.</i>
-------------------	--	--------------------

To Those who are guilty of

<i>Vice</i>		<i>Vitium, i, n.</i>
-------------	--	----------------------

A Vicious Deed is

<i>A Fault</i>		<i>Culpa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crime</i>		<i>Crīmen, inis, n.</i>
<i>Villany</i>		<i>Scēlus, ēris, n.</i>

A Crime is

<i>Deceit, or a Cheat</i>		<i>Dōlus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Lie</i>		<i>Mendāciū, i, n.</i>
<i>Fraud</i>		<i>Fraus, dis, f.</i>
<i>Lewdness</i>		<i>Luxus, ūs, m.</i>
<i>Theft</i>		<i>Furtum, i, n.</i>

Persons guilty of Crimes are

<i>An Adulterer</i>		<i>Adulter, ēri, m.</i>
<i>A Robber or Cut-throat</i> 6		<i>Latro, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Thief</i> 6		<i>Fur, fūris, m.</i>
<i>A Whore</i>		<i>Mērcitrix, icis, f.</i>

Punishments are

<i>Punishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, i, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex. necis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i>	Ignominia, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulct</i>	Mulcta, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, æris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, æris, m.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

<i>Pardon</i>	Venia, æ, f.
---------------	--------------

They who practise

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, ūtis, f.
<i>will have</i>	
<i>A Reward</i>	Præmium, i, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Dōnum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Glōria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, stipis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Hōnor, ōris, m.
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	Dēcus, ōris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Mercēs, ēdis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pecūnia, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. OF WARFARE, or
MILITARY-AFFAIRS.

The joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called

WAR.

BELLUM, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition

Peace

PAX, pācis, f.

In Peace, there is

Agreement

CONCORDIA, æ, f.

A League

FÆDUS, æris, n.

Quiet

QUIES, tis, f.

Leisure

OTIUM, i, n.

Play

LŪDUS, i, m.

But in War, there is

<i>Disagreement</i>	Discordia, æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>	Perculum, i, n.
<i>Strife</i>	Lis, litis, f.
<i>Quarrel</i>	Jurgium, i, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	Tumultus, i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or, Battle</i>	Prælium, i, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>	Insidia, arum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>	Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	Ruina, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	Pernicies, ei, f.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	Or, Exiitum, i, n.
<i>Or Penury</i>	Penuria, æ, f.
<i>The Conqueror</i>	Victor, oris, m.
<i>after the Fight hath</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	Victoria, æ, f.
<i>A Triumph</i>	Triumphus, i, m.

As on the other Side there is

Flight | Fuga, æ, f.

Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are

<i>A Leader or Captain</i> 1	Dux, ducis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i> 2	Tubicen, inis, m.
<i>An Ensign,</i>	
<i>Or Standard Bearer</i>	Vexillarius, i, m.
<i>who beareth</i>	
<i>An Ensign or Standard</i> 3	Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>	Miles, itis, m. & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i>	
<i>Beginner at any Business</i>	Tiro, onis, m.

A Horse-

A Horseman 3

A Footman 4
who bath

A Companion

A Guardian

Eques, itis, m.

Pēdes, itis, m.

Cōmes, itis, m. & f.

Custos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of Force is called

An Army

Exercitus, ūs, m.

A Soldier bath for Offence, or for Defence

Arms, or Weapons

Arma, ōrum, pl. n.

Offensive Arms are

A Club

Fustis, is, m.

A Staff or Stick

Bācūlus, i, m.

Or, Bācūlum, i, n.

A Sword 6

Ensis, is, m.

Or, Glādius, i, m.

A Spear or Lance 7

Hasta, æ, f.

A Dart or Javelin

Jācūlum, i, n.

A Sling

Funda, æ, f.

An Arrow

Sāgitta, æ, f.

which is shot out of

A Bow 8

Arcus, ūs, m.

A Quiver of Arrows

Phārētra, æ, f.

*Any Weapon that may be
thrown with the Hand,
as a Dart, &c. is called*

Tēlum, i, n.

*A Point of a Sword, or
other Weapon*

Mūcro, ōnis, m.

Or, Cuspis, idis, f.

Defensive Arms are

<i>An Helmet</i>		Gālĕa, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head-piece</i> 9		Or, Cassis, idis, f.
<i>which bath</i>		
<i>A Crest</i> 10		Crīsta, æ, f.
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of</i>		Lōrica, æ, f.
<i>Mail</i>		Clypĕus, i, m.
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i> 11		Or, Scūtum, i, n.

Instruments of Music used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet</i> 2		Tūba, æ, f.
<i>A Drum</i>		Tympānum, i, m.

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind is

A ^{Boat} 1
Of the greater Kind is
A Ship 2

C Ymba, æ, f.
Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom

The Keel 3

At the Fore End

The Stern or Prora

Cārīna, æ, f.

Prōra, æ, f.

<i>At the Hind End</i>		
<i>The Stern or Poop</i>	5	Puppis, is, f.
<i>For steering it</i>		
<i>The Helm or Rudder</i>	6	Clāvus, i, m.

Rooms are

<i>The Hatches or Decks</i>		Fōri, ōrum, pl. m,
-----------------------------	--	--------------------

Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Wood, are

<i>An Oar</i>	19	Rēmus, i, m.
<i>A Mast</i>	8	Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made of Cloth, are

<i>A Sail</i>	9	Vēlum, i, n.
---------------	---	--------------

Sails are

<i>The Main Sail</i>	11	1
<i>The Fore Sail</i>	12	2
<i>The Mizzen Sail</i>	13	3
<i>The Top Sail</i>	14	4

The Cross-piece to which the sails are fastened, is called

<i>The Sail Yard</i>	10	Antenna, æ, f.
----------------------	----	----------------

For staying of the Ship there is

<i>An Anchor</i>	15	Anchōra, æ, f.
------------------	----	----------------

¹ Called

² Called

³ Called

⁴ Called

Acatium, i, n.

Dolon, ōnis, m.

Epīdrōmus, i, m.

Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.

For

For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS,
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY, there are

The Pendants, or Stream-
ers of a Ship 16

Aplustria, um, pl. n.

The Flag 5

There belongs also to a Ship

A Rope 17

Fūnis, is, m.

A Cable or great Rope

² Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.

A Pilot or Steersman
of a Ship.

Gubernātor, ōris, m.

A Seaman or Mariner 18

Nauta, æ, m.

A Rowers 19

Rēmex, igit, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

A Galley

Rēmīgium, ī, n.

The Seats where the Row-
ers sit

Transira, ōrum, pl. n.

A Float of Timber is

Rāis, is, f.

¹ Called

Vexillum Navāle.

² Funis is understood, which was also antiently used
in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. OF TIME.

TIME is

A N Hour

H Ora, æ, f.

A Day

Dies, ei, m. & f.

A Week

Hebdōmas, ādis, f.

A Month

Mēsis, is, m.

A Year

Annus, i, m.

An Age

Sēculum, i, n.

In a DAY there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day,</i> or <i>Day-break</i>	Diluculum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>	Māne, n. Undeclined.
<i>Noon Tide or Mid Day</i>	Mēridies, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening</i> or <i>Twilight</i>	Crepusculum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	Vesper, is, n.
<i>The Night</i>	Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY after the present Day is

<i>To-morrow</i>	Cras, n. Undeclined.
------------------	----------------------

In a WEEK there are seven DAYS called

* <i>Sunday</i>	1.
Or, <i>The Day of the Sun</i>	
<i>Monday</i>	2.
Or, <i>The Day of the Moon</i>	
<i>Tuesday</i>	3.
Or, <i>Tuisco's Day</i>	
<i>Wednesday</i>	4.
Or, <i>Woden's Day</i>	

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*

1 Dies Dominicus	5 Dies Javis
Or Dies Solis	6 Dies Venēris
2 Dies Lunæ	7 Dies Sabbāti
3 Dies Martis	Or Dies Saturni
4 Dies Mercurii	

Thursday

<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or, Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or, Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or, Seater's Day</i>	

The Year is divided into Four Parts, called

<i>The Spring</i>	Vēr. vēris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>	Æstas, ætis, f.
<i>Autumn, or the Fall of the Leaf</i>	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>The Winter</i>	H'yems, ĕmis, f.

XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

A THING is

C Omely, or handsome	P Ulcher, ra, rum.
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um.
Wonderful	Mīrus, a um.
Vain	Vānus, a, um.
Troublesome	Mōlestus, a, um.
Whole	Tōtus, a, um.
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum.
What a Thing is it	Quālis, is, e.
Such	Tālis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Weight is

Heavy, grievous,	Grāvis, is, e.
Light	Lēvis, is, e.

If you compare one Thing to another

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um.
Like	Sīmīlis, is, e.
Unlike	Dissīmīlis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Motion is

<i>Gentle</i>	Lēnis, is, e.
<i>Strong, earnest</i>	Vēhēmens, tis.
<i>Swift, quick</i>	Cēler, ēris, e.
<i>Slow, tardy</i>	Tārdus, a, um.

A Sign is

<i>True</i>	Vērus, a, um.
<i>Or False</i>	Falsus, a, um.
<i>Certain</i>	Certus, a, um.
<i>Or Doubtful</i>	Dūbīus, a, um.

The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is

<i>Fit or fitting</i>	Aptus, a, um.
<i>Unfit</i>	Ineptus, a, um.

A Part is

<i>Great</i>	Māgnus, a, um.
<i>Or Little</i>	Pārvus, a, um.

Nature is

<i>Fruitful</i>	Uber, ēris.
<i>Or Barren</i>	Stērilis, is, e.

A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is

<i>New</i>	Nōvus, a, um.
<i>Old</i>	Vēcus, ēris.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

<i>Late, lag</i>	Sērus, a, um.
<i>Ripe</i>	Mātūrus, a, um.
<i>Or unripe</i>	Immātūrus, a, um.

The

VOC BULARY.

91

The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS.

In which the Question is made by Quot, at

How many | *Quot, Undeclined.*

And the Answer by

So many | *Tot, Undeclined.*

<i>One</i>	<i>Unus, a, um.</i>
<i>Two</i>	<i>Dŭo, æ, o.</i>
<i>Three</i>	<i>Tres, tres, tria.</i>
<i>Four</i>	<i>Quāttor, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Five</i>	<i>Quinque, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Six</i>	<i>Sex, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Seven</i>	<i>Septem, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Eight</i>	<i>Oŭto, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Nine</i>	<i>Nōvem, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Ten</i>	<i>Dēcem, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Twenty</i>	<i>Vīginti, Undeclined.</i>
<i>Thirty</i>	<i>Trīginti, Undeclined.</i>
<i>An Hundred</i>	<i>Centum, Undeclined.</i>
<i>A Thousand</i>	<i>Mille, Undeclined.</i>

Both | *Ambo, æ, o.*

*Those are the Original Numbers, which tell of what
Number, or in what Order a Thing is*

The Question is made by Quōtus; as

Of what Number, or in | *Quōtus, a, um.*
what Order is a Thing

The Answer is made by

<i>The First</i>	<i>Prīmus, a, um.</i>
<i>Or the Second</i>	<i>Sēcūndus, a, um.</i>
<i>The Third</i>	<i>Tērtius, a, um.</i>

The

<i>The Fourth</i>	Quartus, a, um.
<i>The Fifth</i>	Quintus, a, um.
<i>The Sixth</i>	Sextus, a, um.
<i>The Seventh</i>	Septimus, a, um.
<i>The Eighth</i>	Octavus, a, um.
<i>The Ninth</i>	Nonus, a, um.
<i>The Tenth</i>	Decimus, a, um.
<i>The Middlemost</i>	Medius, a, um.
<i>The Last</i>	Ultimus, a, um.

Things are also, in respect of their NUMBER,

<i>Equal, or even</i>	Far, āris.
<i>Unequal, or odd</i>	Impar, āris.
<i>Many</i>	Multus, a, um.
<i>Or Few</i>	Paucus, a, um.
<i>All</i>	Omnis, is, e.
<i>Frequent</i>	Frequens, tis.
<i>Or Seldom, are</i>	Or, Crēber, ra, rum.
	Rārus, a, um.

There are Twelve MONTHS.

January	Jānuārius.
February	Feb̄ruārius.
March	Martius.
April	Aprīlis.
May	Maīus.
June	Junius.
July	Julius.
August	Augustus.
September	September, ris, re.

* These are Nouns Adjective, *Months*, being understood.

October
November
December

Octōber, ris, re.
Nōvember, ris, re.
Dēcember, ris, re.

A PLACE is

Large or wide
Narrow or strait

Amplus, a, um.
Angustus, a, um.
Or, Arctus, a, um.

A PLACE dedicated to GOD is

Sacred
Others are
Prophane

Sācer, ra, rum.
Prōfānus, a, um.

As to its PLACING a Thing is

*Convenient, or Commo-
dious*

Commōdus, a, um.

Right on the Right

Dexter, ra, rum.

Or Left

Sinister, ra, rum.

With the Face upward

Sūprāus, a, um.

With the Face downward

Prōnus, a, um.

A BODY is

Hard
Or Soft
Strong or firm
Or Weak
Hollow

Dūrus, a, um.
Mollis, is, e.
Firmus, a, um.
Dēbilis, is, e.
Cāvus, a, um.

As to its MEASURE it is

Equal
How big is it
So big

Equālis, is, e.
Quātus, a, um.
Tātus, a, um.

Big, or great

| Grandis, is, e.

| Or Ingens, tis.

Or small, slender

| Exilis, is, e.

Thick

| Crassus, a, um.

Or Thin

| Tēnūis, is, e.

*As to its Figure it is**Round*

| Rōtundus, a, um.

Square

| Quadrātus, a, um.

Straight, Right

| Rectus, a, um.

Crooked

| Curvus, a, um.

*A Spirit is**Good*

| Bōnus, a, um.

Or bad

| Mā us, a, um.

G O D is

Eternal

| Æternus, a, um.

*A SOUL is**Good, gracious*

| Pīus, a, um.

*The LIGHT is**Clear, or Bright*

| Clārus, a, um.

*The SHADE is**Dark, or Dull*

| Obscūrus, a, um.

*A STAR is**Fixed, or steady*

| Fixus, a, um.

Or Wandering

| Vāgus, a, um.

*The AIR is**Clear, not cloudy*

| Sērēnus, a, um.

The

The EARTH is

Dry | Siccus, a, um.

RAIN is

Thick | Densus, a, um.
| Or, Spissus, a, um.

A METAL is

Pure or unmixed | Pūrus, a, um.

A PLANT is

Tender | Tēner, ra, rum.
Green | Viridis, is, e.
Or Dry | Aridus, a, um.

A TREE is

High, or Tall | Procērus, a, um.
| Or Celsus, a, um.
Or Low | Hūmilis, is, e.

HONEY is

Pure, sincere, not mixed with Wax | Sincērus, a, um.

An ANIMAL is

Alive | Vīvus, a, um.
Or Dead | Mortuus, a, um.
Sound, well | Sānus, a, um.
Or Sick, faint | Ager, ra, rum.
Fat | Pinguis, is, e.
Or Lean | Mācer, ra, rum.
Wakeful | Vīgil, is, e.
Brutish | Brūtus, a, um.
Wild | Fērus, a, um.
Sometime big with Young | Grāvīdus, a, um.

A Man's Head is sometimes

<i>Bald</i>	<i>Calvus, a, um.</i>
<i>his Skin</i>	
<i>Hairy, rough</i>	<i>Hirsutus, a, um.</i>

A Man's Countenance is

<i>Cheery, merry</i>	<i>Hilaris, is, e.</i>
<i>Or Sorrowful</i>	<i>Mœstus, a, um.</i>
<i>Blithe, or kind</i>	<i>Blandus, a, um.</i>
<i>Joyous</i>	<i>Lætus, a, um.</i>
<i>Or sad</i>	<i>Tristis, is, e.</i>

A Man's Face is

<i>Beautiful</i>	<i>Formosus, a, um.</i>
<i>Or Ugly</i>	<i>Deformis, is, e.</i>

For Want of Sight a Man is

<i>Blind</i>	<i>Cæcus, a, um.</i>
--------------	----------------------

For Want of Hearing

<i>Deaf</i>	<i>Surdus, a, um.</i>
-------------	-----------------------

For Want of Speech

<i>Dumb</i>	<i>Mutus, a, um.</i>
-------------	----------------------

For Want of the Use of Hands

<i>Maimed or Lamè</i>	<i>Mancus, a, um.</i>
-----------------------	-----------------------

For Want of the Use of Feet, he is

<i>Lame or Halt</i>	<i>Claudus, a, um.</i>
---------------------	------------------------

The Stomach is

<i>Hungry, fasting</i>	<i>Jējūnus, a, m.</i>
<i>Or Full, satisfied</i>	<i>Sātūr, a, um.</i>

A MAN is

Potent or able	Pōtens, tis.
Knowing	Gnārus, a, um.

As to his UNDERSTANDING, he is

Wise	Sāpiens, tis.
Unpolished, rude	Rūdis, is, e.
Foolish	Stultus, a, um.

As to his DISPOSITION and MANNERS, he is

Bold	Audax, ācis.
Valiant	Fortis, is, e.
Mild, meek	Mītis, is, e.
Or Cruel, fierce	Sævus, a, um.
Or Barbarous	Barbārus, a, um.
Chaste	Castus, a, um.
Or Wanton	Lascivus, a, um.
Pleasant	Jūcundus, a, um.
Severe	Sēvērus, a, um.
Honest or virtuous	Prōbus, a, um.
Covetous	Avārus, a, um.
Or Prodigal	Prōdigus, a, um.
Holy	Sanctus, a, um.
Sober	Sōbrius, a, um.
Or Drunken	Ebrius, a, um.

In his CONVERSATION he is

Just	Justus, a, um.
Friendly	Amīcus, a, um.

As to his SOCIETY, he is

Alone	Sōlus, a, um.
Or, Associate	Socius, a, um.

As to ACTION, he is

<i>Brisk, cheerful</i>	*Alācer, ris, re.
<i>Dull, or Blockish</i>	Hēbes, ētis.
<i>Slow, backward</i>	Piger, ra, rum.
<i>Sluggish, lazy</i>	Segnis, is, e.

To do a Work which is

<i>Easy</i>	Fācilis, is, e.
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>	Diffīcilis, is, e.

After Work is done, he is

<i>Weary</i>	Fessus, a, um.
<i>Tired</i>	Lassus, a, um.

As to his STATE, he is

<i>Rich</i>	Dīves, itis.
<i>Or Poor</i>	Pauper, ēris.
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>	Līber, ēra, um.
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>	Servus, a, um.
<i>Well, or safe</i>	Salvus, a, um.
<i>Prosperous</i>	Prosper, ēra, um.
<i>Happy</i>	Fēlix, icis.
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>	Mīser, ēra, um.

As to his Age, he is

<i>Young</i>	Jūvēnis, ia, e.
<i>Old</i>	Sēnex, sēnis.

A Man without a Garment is

<i>Naked, bare</i>	Nūdus, a, um.
--------------------	---------------

VOCABULARY.

99

To the SIGHT, a Thing is

<i>White</i>	Albus, a, um.
<i>Black</i>	Nīger, ra, rum.
<i>Red</i>	Rūber, ra, rum.

To the TASTE, it is

<i>Sweet</i>	Dulcis, is, e.
<i>Bitter</i>	Amārus, a, um.
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>	Acer, ācris, ācre.

To the SMELL, it is

<i>Sweet-scented</i>	Suāvis, is, e.
<i>Stinking</i>	Tēter, ra, rum.

To the TOUCH, a Thing is

<i>Plain</i>	Plānus, a, um.
<i>Even</i>	Œquus, a, um.
<i>Smooth</i>	Lævis, is, e.
<i>Or. Rough, sharp</i>	Asper, ĕra, ĕrum.

PROVISION is

<i>Dear</i>	Cārus, a, um.
<i>Or Cheap</i>	Vīlis, is, e.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

<i>One's own, proper</i>	Prōprius, a, um.
<i>Common</i>	Commūnis, is, e.
<i>Private</i>	Prīvātus, a, um.
<i>Publick</i>	Publicus, a, um.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF is

<i>Clean</i>	Mundus, a, um.
<i>Or Filthy</i>	Turpis, is, e.

Some one Boy will learn

<i>More</i>	Plus, ūris.
<i>Than</i>	Ceter, ĕra, ĕrum.
<i>The rest</i>	

XXVIII. Of V E R B S.

A Thing is said

TO *be*
To act or do
Or to suffer

E*Sse, fui.*
Agere, ēgi, actum.
Pati, passus sum.

That which Is, uses

To become
To continue or abide

Fieri, factus sum.
Mānere, mansi, mansum.

To Act is

To move
To frame or fashion
To form
To put
To begin to act

Mōvere, mōvi, mōtum.
Fingere, finxi, fictum.
Formāre, avi, atum.
Pōnere, posui, positum.
Cœpisse, cœpi, cœptum.

The Actions of GOD, to the World, are

To create
To preserve or keep it
To manage or rule
To bless or make happy

Crēare, avi, atum.
Servāre, avi, atum.
Rēgere, rexi, rectum.
Bēare, avi, atum.

Bodies which give Light use

To arise
To shine
To glitter or Twinkle

Oriri, ortus sum.
Lūcere, luxi—
Micāre, micui—

^a It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb passive, but signifies to do like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati, to suffer.*

Fire

Fire uses

To burn or to be kindled	Ardēre, arsi, arsum.
To burn or scorch	Urere, ussi, usum.

Water uses

To flow	Flūere, fluxi, fluxum.
To boil up	Fervēre, fervi—

A Cloud

To rain	Plūere, plui—
To thunder	Tōnāre, tōnuī, tōnitum.

The Wind

To blow	Flāre, flāvi, flātum.
---------	-----------------------

The Sea

To roar	Frēmēre, frēmui, frēmī—
---------	-------------------------

A Plant uses

To grow	Crescere, crevi, cretum.
To flourish or blossom	Flōrere, florui —
To wither or fade	Marcere, marcui—

An Insect uses

To creep	Rēpere, repsi, reptum.
Or, as a Serpent, to wriggle	Serpere, serpsi, scriptum.
Or, as a Flea, to skip or jump.	Salire, salui, saltum.

A Bird uses

To fly	Vōlāre, avi, atum.
To sing	Cānere, cēcini, cantum.

A Fish

To swim

| Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

A BULLOCK

To low

| Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

A Hog

To grunt

| Grunnīre, ivi, itum.

A Sheep

To bleat

| Bālāre, avi, atum.

An Ass

To bray

| Rūdēre, rudi—

An Horse

To neigh

| Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

A Lion

To roar

| Rūgīre, ivi, itum.

A Wolf

To howl

| Ulūlāre, avi, atum.

A Dog

To bark.

| Lātrāre, avi, atum.

A Man *u/s**To be born*

| Nāsci, nātus sum—

To live

| Vivēre, vixi, victum.

To sense, or feel

| Sentīre, sensi, sensum.

To be able

| Possē, pōtui.

To

To be well, or strong	Vālēre, vālūi, vālūtum.
To pine, or languish	Languēre, langui—
To die	Mōri, mortuus sum.

To the Senses Things use

To be open or plain	Pātēre, pātūi—
To be clear	Līquēre, liqui, seldom used
To lie fair, to appear	Pārēre, parui, paritum.
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lātēre, latui, latitum

A Man by the Sense of Sight uses

To see a Thing	Vidēre, vīdi, vīsum.
----------------	----------------------

By the Sense of Hearing.

To hear	Audire, iui, itum.
---------	--------------------

By the Sense of Smelling.

To smell	Odorāri, odorātus sum.
----------	------------------------

By the Sense of Tasting.

To taste	Gustāre, avi, atum.
----------	---------------------

By the Sense of Touching.

To touch	Tangere, tēgi, tactum.
----------	------------------------

Things are also perceived by the Ear.

To sound	Sonāre sonui, sōnitum.
To make a Noise	Strēpere, strepui, strepitum.
To crack, or give a Crack	Crēpare, crepui, crepitum.

By the Smell.

To smell, or cast a Smell	Olēre, olui, olitum.
---------------------------	----------------------

By the Taste.

To taste of, or savour	Sāpere, sapui, & sapivi.
------------------------	--------------------------

By the Touch or Feeling.

To be cold
To be warm
To be hot

Frīgēre, frīxi—
Tēpēre, tepui—
Cālēre, calui, itum.

A Man with his Head uses

To nod

Nutāre, avi, atum.
Nūere is out of use.

With his Eyes

To spie
To discern
To behold or look to

¹ Spēcēre.
² Cernēre, crēvi, crētum.
Tūēre, tuitus sum.

With his Mouth

To breathe
To talk or speak
To prate or prattle
To cry out
To mutter

Spīrāre, avi, atum.
Lōqui, loquutus sum.
Garrīre, ivi, itum.
Clāmāre, avi, atum.
Mūrīri, ivi, itum.

When Men speak, they are wont

To call
To say
Or affirm
To tell
To ask
To confess
Or to deny

Vōcāre, avi, atum.
Dīcēre, dixi, dictum.
Aīēre, aīīi.
Narrāre, avi, atum.
Rōgāre, avi, atum.
Fātēri, fassus sum.
Nēgāre, avi, atum.

When Men do not speak, they are said

To be silent
To hold their peace

Sīlēre, siloi—
Tācēre, tacui, tēcītum.

¹This is not in Use, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

²You will scarce find any *Præterite* or *Supine* when it is used in this Sense. A

A Man with his Tongue uses

To lick	Lingēre, linxi, linctum.
To lap	Lambēre, lambi—
To suck	Sūgēre, fuxi, suctum.

With his Teeth

To gnaw	Rōdēre, rosi, rosum.
To champ, or chew	Mandēre, mansi, mansum.
To bite	Mordēre, mōmordi, mor-
To crash, or gnash	Strīdēre, stridi— [sum.

With his Hand

To take	Cāpēre, cēpi, captum.
To snatch	Rāpēre, rapui, raptum.
To give	Dāre, dēdi, dātum.
To hold	Tēnēre, tenui, tentum.
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendēre, prensi, prensum.

A Man with his Fingers uses

To crop	Carpēre, carpsi, carptum.
To pluck	Vellēre, velli, & vulsi, vulsum.

With his Nails

To claw	Scābēre, scābi—
To scratch	Scalpēre, scalpsi, scalptum.

With his Feet

To kick	Calcāre, avi, atum.
To go	Ire, īvi, itum, from Eo.
To come	Vēnīre, vēni, ventum.
To follow	Sēqui, sequutus sum.

From the Head he uses also

To spit | Spūere, spui, spūtum.

From the Bladder

To make Water | Meiēre, minxi, miētum.
Mingere is out of use.

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards.

To vomit | Vömēre, vomui, vomitum.

To break Wind | Pēdēre, pēpēdi, pēditum.

To dung | Cēcāre, avi, atum.

The several Modes of Going are

To step, or go | Grādi, gressus sum

To go a Foot-pace | Vādēre, vasi, vasum.

To walk | Ambūläre, avi, atum.

To run | Currēre, cūcurri, cursum.

If a Place be slippery he is liable

To slide, or slip | Lābi, lapsus sum.

To rush, or tumble | Rūēre, rui, ruitum.

If Rough

To stagger, or stumble | Tītübāre, avi, atum.

If High he uses

To climb | Scandēre, scandi, scansum.

A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body, is said

To rise | Surgēre, surrexi, ectum.

To stand | Stāre, stēti, stātum; (sum.

To stretch | Tēdēre, tētendi, ten-

Or, Tentum.

To bend | Flectēre, flexi, flectum.

¹ This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

² It formerly made *tendi*.

To lean	Nīti, nīsus, & nixus sum.
To sit	Sēdēre, sēdi, sessum.
To fall	Cādēre, cēcidi, cāsum.
To lie down	Cūbāre, cubui, cubitum.
	Or, Cumbēre.
To lie along	Jacēre, jacui, itum.
To cling, or cleave to	Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum.
To hang	Pendēre, pependi, pensum.

If a Man moves a Thing, he is said

To stir, or raise it	Cīere, cīvi.
To shake	Quātēre, quassi, quassum.
To turn	Vertēre, verti, versum.
To rub it	Fricāre, fricui, frictum.
To send, to fling	Mittēre, misi, missum.
To cast	Jacēre, jēci, jactum.
To lead	Ducēre, duxi, ductum.
To thrust	Trūdēre, trūsi, trusum.
To drive	Pellēre, pēpuli, pulsus.
To rowl	Volvēre, volvi, volūtum.
To draw	Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.
To lift, or take up	Tollēre, sustuli, sublātum.
To bear	Perre, tuli, lātum.
To carry	Portāre, avi, atum.
	Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum.

A Man hath Power

To know or understand	Scīre, scīvi, scītum.
To remember	Mēmīnisse, meminī—
To will	Velle, volui—

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

To consider	Consīderāre, avi, atum.
To meditate	Mēditāri, meditatus sum.
To know, or take know- ledge of	Noscēre, nōvi, nōtum.

¹ It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustollo*,
as *Fero* has from *Tulo*. F 6 To

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum.
To approve or like	Prōbāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To believe	Crēdere, credidi, creditum.
To doubt	Dūbītāre, avi, atum.
To trust	Fidēre, fīsus sum.

Passions of the Mind cause Men

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odīsse, odi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavīsus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire or covet	Cūpire, ivi, itum.
To wish for	Optāre, avi, atum.
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētūere, ui—
To be angry	Iraſci, irātus sum.
To wonder	Mīrārī, mirātus sum.
To be ashamed	Pūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn or despise	Temnēre, tempsi, temptū.
To scorn	Spernēre, sprēvi, sprētum.

*The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are
Of Joy.*

To laugh	Rīdēre, rīsi, rīsum.
----------	----------------------

Of Sorrow

To weep	Plēre, flēvi, flētum.
To mourn	Logēre, luxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, questus sum.
To groan	Gēmīri, gemui, itum.

¹ *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.² *Luſum* is read in no Author.

Of Fear.

To tremble	Trēmēre, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui—

When a Man wants Meat, he is said

To hunger, or be hungry	Esūrīre, ivi, itum.
-------------------------	---------------------

When he wants to Drink

To be thirsty, or dry	Sītīre, ivi, itum.
-----------------------	--------------------

So when he is Hungry he uses

To eat	Edēre, edi, estum or esum.
--------	----------------------------

As when Thirsty

To drink	Bībēre, bibi, bibitum.
----------	------------------------

Good Things are said

To be pleasing, to please	Plācēre, plācui, placitum.
---------------------------	----------------------------

Bad Things use

To hurt	Lādēre, læsi, læsum.
To be painful, to pain	Dōlēre, dolui, itum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, itum.
To trouble, or disturb	Turbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful, to harm	Nōcēre, cui, itum.

A Man as to his Possessions is said

To have	Hābēre, ui, itum.
---------	-------------------

If he has Nothing, he is said

To be empty	Vācāre, avi, atum.
To want, or be without	Cārēre, carui, caritum.
To want, or need	Egēre, egui.

That

That which he Hath, he is wont

To use
To enjoy

Uti, usus sum. [sum.
Frui, fructus or fructus

That which he Dislikes he uses

To change
To let, let alone
To leave, or forsake

Mutare, avi, atum.
Sinere, fivi, situm.
Linquere, liqui, licum.

A Man as to his Business is said

To be able
To study, to labour
To dare, to venture
To get or obtain

Quire, quivi, quitum.
Studere, studui, itum.
Audere, ausus sum.
Potiri, potitus sum.

As it is his Duty all lawful Means of living

To try
To seek after
So it is
To beware, be cautious
To care
To serve, or deserve

Experiri, expertus sum.
Petere, petivi, or petii,
petitum.
Cavere, cavi, cautum.
Curare, avi, atum.
Merere, merui, meritum.
Or Mereri, meritus sum.

Therefore he ought

To consult

Consulere, ni, ultum.

The several Businesses of Men are

Of a Physician

To heal or cure

Mederi.

Of a Cook

To dress or cook

Cocuere, coxi, coctum.

¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Preter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus sum*.

When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said.

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

If at Noon

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum.

If at Night

To sup | Cēnāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a Taylor

To sew | Sūcere, sui, sutum.

To patch | Sarcīre, sarfi, sartum.

With a Garment a Man uses

To cloath or array himself | Amicīre, amicui, amicum, amicivi, seldom.

Also To put it on | Induere, ui, utum.

Or to put it off | Exuere, ui, utum.

It is the Business of a Builder

To build | Struere, struxi, structum.

Of a Shepherd

To feed | Pascere, pavi, pastum.

To milk | Mulgere, mulsui, mulsam, & mulsam.

To clip, to shear | Tondere, tondendi, tonsam.

Of the Husbandman

To sow | Sercere, sevi, satum.

To reap, or mow | Metere, messui, messum.

To grind | Molere, molui, molitum.

Of the Plowman

To plow | Arare, avi, atum.

* But the Compounds which have another Signification make Serui; as *Afferui, Inserui, Deserui.*

Of

Of the Gardener

To plant.	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fōdēre, fodi, fossum.

It belongs to the Master of the Family

To call for, or require	Poscere, pōposci, ¹ posci-
To bid or command	Jūbere, jussi, jussum. (tum.)
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitum.
To bid or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a KING

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum.
To govern	Gūbernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	² Sancire, sanxi, sanctum, & sancitum.

It is the Business of a School Master

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre, docui, doctum.
To admonish him	Mōnēre, monui, monitum.
To advise	Suadēre, suasi, suasum.

If he Does well

To praise Him	Laudāre, avi, atum.
Or Command	

If he Does amiss

To threaten Him	Mīnāri, minatus sum.
To punish	Pūnīre, iui, itum.

It is the Duty of a Scholar

To learn	Discere, didici. ³
To imitate	Imīcari, imitatus sum.
To obey	Obēdīre, iui, itum
Daily to regard	Cōlēre, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe	Vērēri, veritus sum.

¹ Is seldom used.² Formerly *Sancit* & *Sancivi*.³ And formerly *discitum*.

In the Church Men use

To pray	Prēcāri, precātus sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vōvĕre, vōvi, vōtum.

Before a Judge

To promise or engage	Spōndĕre, spōpondi, sponsum.
To swear	Jurāre, avi, atus sum, atum.

A Soldier uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Iceŕe, ici, ictum.
To beat or overcome	Vincĕre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum.
To pillage or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum.
Sometimes	
To spare	Parcĕre, peperci, parsum, & parsi, parictum, seldom.

There are several Actions which Men have in Business, as

WATER

To draw	Haurĭre, hausi, haustum.
To wash	Lāvāre, lavi, lotum, & lautom, & lavatum.
To pour out	Fundĕre, fusi, fustum.

Diverse Things

To number	Nūmĕrāre, avi, atum.
To gather or chuse	Lĕgĕre, lĕgi, lectum.
To mix or mingle	Miscĕre, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungĕre, junxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargĕre, sparsi, sparsum.
To divide	Dīvidĕre, divisi, divisum.
To distribute, or give out	Tribuĕre, tribui, tributum.

Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

To cut	Sēcāre, sēcui, sectum.
To cleave	Findēre, fidi, fissum.
To slash	Scindēre, scīdi, scissum.
To smite, or to back	Cādēre, cēcīdi, cæsum.
To prick	¹ Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctū.
To strangle	Strangulāre, avi, atum.
To kill	² Nēcāre, nēcāvi.
To thump, or knock	Tundēre, tūtūdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpēre, rūpi, ruptum.
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre, verri, versum.
To purge, or cleanse	Pargāre, avi, atum.
To rub out	Delēre, ēvi, ētum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To polish	Polīre, ixi, itum.
To paint	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.

Things that are Loose, Men use

To bind	Vincīre, vinxi, victum.
To gird	Cingēre, cinxi, cinctum.
To hoop	Viēre, vievi, vietum.

That which is Bound

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre, solvi, solūtum.
---------------------	--------------------------

That which is Shut

To open	Pandēre, pandi, passum.
---------	-------------------------

That which is Open

To shut	Claudēre, clausi, clausum.
---------	----------------------------

¹ Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

² *Necui* is seldom used, *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *noctuit*.

That which is Hid

To shew | *Monstrare, avi, atum.*

That which seems

To hand, ready to fall | ¹ *Minere, minui.*

They use
To prop, support | *Falciare, falsi.*

That Men do so or so, is because it uss

To like them | *Libere, libui, libitum.*

Or to be allowed | *Licere, licui, licitum.*

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

To exercise | *Exercere, ercui, ercitur.*

To use or to be accustomed | *Suere, suavi, suetum.*

To use or to be wont | *Solere, solitus sum.*

In Business Men use

To buy | ² *Emere, emi, emptum.*

To sell | *Vendere, vendidi, venditum.*

To owe | *Debere, debui, debitum.*

A Man ought

To begin a Work | *Ordiri, orsus sum.*

in order
To make or to do it | *Facere, feci, factum.*

And to carry it on | *Gere, gessi, gestum.*

if he designs
To finish, or to end it | *Finire, ivi, itum.*

¹ *Præminco, Eminco, Prominco, Imminco*, come from this Verb *Minere*, and not from *Manere*. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

² *Emere* was formerly used to TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Demere*, &c.

XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

*If you ask***W**^{hat is it?}
*Who or which is it?***Q**^{uid?}
*Quis?**The Answer is**I*
Or thou
*Himself**That**One's self**This**The same**Another**Some one**Any**None**That, which, who**Ego**Tū**Sui**Ille, illa, illud;**Or is, ea, id.**Or iste, ista, istud;**Ipsē, ipsa, ipsum.**Hic, hæc, hoc.**Idem, eadem, idem.**Alius, alia, aliud.**Quidam, quædam, quod-**Ullus, ulla, ullum. (dam.**Nullus, nulla, nullum.**Qui, quæ, quod.**If you ask**Which, or whether of the*
*two**It is**Either, or one of the two**Neither of the two**Uter, utra, utrum.**Alter, altera, alterum.**Neuter, neutra, neutrum.*¹ As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.² As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

If you ask

Whose is it?

| Cūjus?

The answer is, it is

Mine

| Mēus, a, um.

Thine

| Tūus, a, um.

His own

| Sūus, a, um.

Ours

| Noster, nostra, nostrum.

Yours

| Vester, vestra, vestrum.

Their own

| Sūus, sūa, sūum.

If you ask

*Of what Tribe or Country
is he?*

| Cūjas, ātis.

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe or Country

| Nostrās, ātis.

Of your Tribe or Country

| Vestras, ātis.

XXX. OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Asking are

W *Hether?*

Or, no?

Why?

| **N** *UM? An?*

Ne?

| *Quāre? Cur?*

Of

Of Affirming

Yes, yea
Yes, indeed

| *Imo, nā.*
 | *Quidem.*

Of Denying

No, not

| *Nē, non, haud.*

Of Place

If the Question be made by

Where?

| *Ubi?*

The Answer is by

Here
There
Any where
No where
Far off
Nigh

| *Hic.*
 | *Ibi.*
 | *Usquam.*
 | *Nusquam.*
 | *Pröcul.*
 | *Pröpe.*

If the Question is

Whence?

| *Unde?*

The Answer is

Hence
Thence

| *Hinc.*
 | *Inde.*

If the Question is

Whither?

| *Quo?*

The Answer is

Hither

| *Huc.*

Of Time.

If the Question is

When?

| Quando?

The Answer is

Then

| Tunc, tum.

When I came

| Cum.

Yesterday

| Hēri.

Erewhile, sometime since

| Dūdum.

Long ago

| Olim.

Now

| Nunc.

Straight, by-and-by

| Mox.

At any Time, ever

| Unquam.

Never

| Nunquam.

If the Question is

How long?

| Quamdiu?

The Answer is

A long Time

| Diu.

While

| Dum.

Until

| Dōnec.

If you ask

How oft?

| Quōties?

The Answer is

Once

| Sēmel.

Twice

| Bis.

Thrice

| Ter.

Four times

| Quāter.

Oft or oftentimes

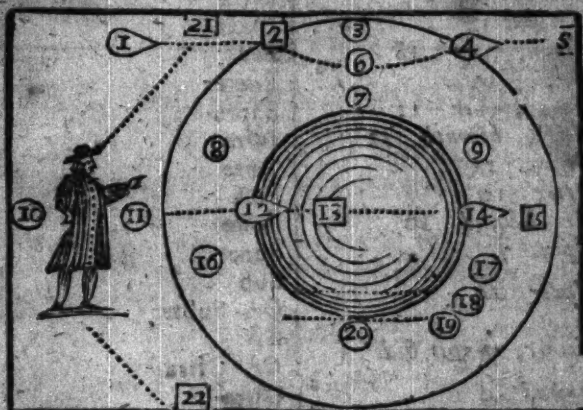
| Sæpe.

Always

| Semper.

*If you ask**How
Doth he ask?**Quomodo?**The Answer is**So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together**Sic, Ita
Temere.
Frustra.
Simul.**If you ask**How
Great is he?**Quam?**The Answer is**As great,
As I
More Great
Than I**Tam.
Quam.
Magis.
Quam.*

XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are

T^O ¹ From 4
At, or nigh 2
Off 5
Over, or on the other Side 3

A^D A ab, or abs
Apud
Trans

¹ In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4), &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which lead to *MOTION*; the square Figures such are (2) (21) signify the *REST* of that *MOTION*: The round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *REST* or *MOTION*.

G

A ou

<i>About</i> 6	Circa
<i>Into</i> 12	Or, Circum
<i>Out of</i> 14	In
<i>Within</i> 13	E, or ex
<i>Without</i> 15	Intra
<i>Through, by</i> 18	Extra
<i>Beside</i> 19	Per
<i>Above, over</i> 21	Præter
<i>Below, beneath</i> 22	Supra
<i>Before</i> 11	Infra
<i>After</i> 10	Ante
<i>Or, Behind</i> 10	Post
<i>Upon</i> 7	Pōne
<i>Under</i> 20	Super
	Sub
	Or, Subter
<i>Hither, on this Side</i> 8	Cis
	Or, Cītra
<i>Beyond</i> 9	Ultra
<i>Retwixt, or between</i> 16	Inter
<i>Against, over against</i> 17	Adversus

The other Propositions are

<i>Against</i>	Contra
<i>Towards</i>	Erga
<i>Beside, nigh to</i>	Juxta
<i>For, because of</i>	Ob
<i>With one, in one's keeping</i>	Pēnes
<i>Nigh to, and for</i>	Propter
<i>After, according to</i>	Sēcundum
<i>By, close by</i>	Sēcus
<i>With, together with</i>	Cum
<i>Without, not with</i>	Abſque
<i>Before, in one's Presence</i>	Cōram
<i>Out of Sight, privately</i>	Clam
<i>Before, in Sight of</i>	Pālam.

From and concerning
Before, more than
For, instead of
Without, not with
Up to

Dē
Præ
Pro
Sine
Tēnus.

XXXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

AND
Also, too
Neither, nor
Either, or
But
Because
For
If
Unless
Therefore
Alibough
Yet, nevertheless
That
So
As

E^T, *que, atque*
Quoque
Nique, nec
Aut, vel, ve
Sed, ast, at, autem
Quia
Nām, Enim
Si
Ni, Nīn
Ergo, Igītur
Quanquam
Tamen
Ut
Ita
Ut

XXXVII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

O! *Ob!*
Sobo!
Lo! Behold!
Well-a-day! Wo!
Phy! Pish!
Hush! Whist!

O! *Eho! Heus! Hem!*
En! Ecce!
Hei! Væ!
Phy! Au!
St! Au!

BOOKS Sold by T. LONGMAN, in
PATER-NOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

The following by Mr. HOLMES, late School Master in
H O L T.

1. **A** NEW GRAMMAR of the LATIN TONGUE,
or, a Rational, Short, Comprehensive, and
Plain Method of communicating that Language to
tender Capacities. Freed from the many Obscuri-
ties, Defects, Superfluities, and Errors, which render
the *Common Grammar* an insufferable Impediment
to the Progress of Education. The 7th Edition.
Price 1s. 6d.

2. The GREEK GRAMMAR, or, a short, plain,
critical, and comprehensive Method of Teaching and
Learning the GREEK TONGUE; wherein, for the
greater Ease of Masters, and the more expeditious
Improvement of Scholars, the common Difficulties
in the Declensions, Conjugations, Contractions,
Accents, Dialects, &c. are rendered clear and
easy; and the usual Obscurities in Syntaxis and
Greek Poetry, entirely removed. The 5th Edition.
Price 2s. 6d.

3. The Art of Rhetoric made easy; or, the Ele-
ments of Oratory briefly stated, and fitted for the
Practice of Youth in Grammar-Schools. In two
Books. The First comprehending the Principles of
that excellent Art, conformable to, and supported
by, the Authority of the most accurate Orators and
Rhetoricians, both ancient and modern. The Se-
cond containing the Substance of Longinus's cele-
brated Treatise on the Sublime. Price 3s. bound
in Sheep; and 2s. 6d. stitch'd.